FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIO REPORTS GORBACHEV-BUSH MOSCOW MEETING

AU151233 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] The Kremlin's new boss, Mikhail Gorbachev, met yesterday in Moscow with U.S. Vice President George Bush. The meeting was also attended by the heads of American and Soviet diplomacy, Shultz and Gromyko. TASS pointed out that Gorbachev stressed the Soviet Union's agreement to work practically to strengthen Soviet-American relations. After the meeting, Bush declared to journalists that the United States is prepared to work for better relations with the Soviet Union. The meeting's climate was such that we believe that the time is right to progress in this direction, stated Bush. He also revealed that he had conveyed to the Kremlin a message from the American President, and intimated that Reagan is prepared for a meeting with Gorbachev soon.

Meanwhile, agencies cite White House officials as saying that Reagan's message to Gorbachev calls for a high-level Soviet-American meeting in the United States.

LEADERS MEET, NOTE TRADE, SERVICES INCREASES

AU210840 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 21 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of our socialist trade, a jubilee meeting was organized in the capital yesterday. Attending were distinguished workers and veterans of the sector of trade, leading cadres and other guests. Attending were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Foto Cami, the minister of light and food stuff industry, Vito Kapo, the minister of agriculture Themie Thomai.

Amidst the applause of those present, Comrade Qirjako Mihali took the floor. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers. Comrade Qirjako Mihali said among the other things that the party, considering trade as an important branch of economy, which renders a valuable contribution to the realization of its lofty aim, the better fulfillment of the growing material needs of the working people as well as the strengthening of the alliance of the working class with the cooperativists peasantry, has developed it in compliance with the needs of the people and the development of all the economy. On the basis of the growth of total agricultural production, the increase of the national income, their correct distribution and the constant elevation of the wellbeing of the people, our socialist trade too has developed.

Our market, Comrade Qirjako Mihali continued further on, is stabilized, the funds of goods to be sold to the people keep increasing with every passing year, the rate of their growth is higher than the growth of the population and prices are stable. During this 40 year long period, the working people of the trade, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with their work, revolutionary mobilization have fulfilled all the tasks for the supply of the people and the improvement of the service towards them.

The minister of home trade, Osman Murati spoke of the 40 year long road of the socialist trade. He stressed among the other things that today there are 10,700 trade units which constitute an increase by 8 times as against 1950. Goods turnover in cash in 1985 will increase 12 times as against 1950.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 21 MARCH

AU211728 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 21 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania a delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by the chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in our country on a friendly visit, today.

Present to welcome the guests from Vietnam at the airport were the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Party, Pali Miska, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Besnik Bekteshi, the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party and chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly Foto Cami and other comrades, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, members of the government, deputies to the People's Assembly, members of the government, deputies to the People's Assembly, functionaries of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other departments. They met and were greeted warmly with Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho and with the persons accompanying him and wished them welcome. A group of Pioneers presented the Vietnamese friends with bouquets of flowers.

Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania Hoang Quoc Tinh and other functionaries of the embassy.

X X X

The delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by the Chairman of the National Assembly of the SR of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho paid homage and laid a wreath on the martyrs' graves of the nation in the capital today in the afternoon in token of honour and respect for the martyrs who laid down their lives in the Anti-Fascist National Liberation war. Attending this ceremony were the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Jashar Menzelxhiu, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj and others.

BALEV CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 21 MAR

AU212041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] A conference of leading ideological experts was held in Sofia today. The conference discussed the activities in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism.

The conference was opened and chaired by Comrade Milko Balev. Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the conference.

Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov reported in detail on the meeting of Central Committee secretaries from communist and workers parties of socialist countries on ideology and propaganda, held on 6 March 1985 in Moscow. He submitted some topical tasks in connection with the celebration of the forthcoming anniversary.

Comrade Milko Balev delivered a closing address, in which he pointed out that, in the spirit of the decisions adopted at the August 1984 BCP Central Committee Plenum in connection with the celebration of the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism, various initiatives will take place in our country. He stressed the necessity of linking ideological work to the topical tasks of socioeconomic development, to the comprehensive efforts devoted by the party and the people to the preparations for the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress.

TANCHEV MEETS LIBERAL PARTY LEADER IN LONDON

AU212055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev has arrived on a brief visit to London. He met Lord Tordoff, chairman of the British Liberal Party. During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the importance of contacts between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the British Liberal Party was pointed out in connection with expanding and intensifying the economic, political, and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain.

New opportunities for the further intensification of these contacts were also discussed. Lord Tordoff stressed that the consistent, peace-loving policy conducted by Bulgaria in the Balkans and throughout the world has earned Bulgaria prestige and the esteem of the British Liberal Party.

BRIEFS

YORDANOV MEETS IRANIAN VISITOR -- Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, yesterday received the visiting Davudi Shamsi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Iran and leader of the physical education organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Questions of common interests, connected with the further development and intensification of cooperation in the sports sector were discussed. Trendafil Martinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Physical Culture and Sports, attended the meeting. Seyed Reza Haj Zagerbasi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in our country, was also present at the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 85 p 8 AU]

GDR'S STOPH CONTINUES TALKS WITH LEADERS

Holds Talks With Strougal

LD211523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Talks between Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, opened at Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

During the talks, the two statesmen assessed the fulfillment of the talks stemming from the meeting of the higher party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Gustav Husak and Erich Honnecker. They briefed each other on the results, achieved by the two countries in the fulfillment of the 5-year economic plans, of intensification of the national economies and increasing the peoples' living standards. They gave special attention to the topical tasks of the current year and coordination of national economic 5-year plans for the period 1986-1990, plans which envisage further marked and comprehensive social and economic development in Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The two representatives emphasized that there is successful development in mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation and pointed to further possibilities for their intensification. They stressed that emphasis in this respect will be laid, above all, on deepening production cooperation and specialization, in cooperation in the ecological sphere, in introducing scientific and technological knowledge into production, increasing the volume of mutual exchange of high-quality consumer goods and broader cooperation on third markets. The two sides will also create conditions for further development of comprehensive cooperation in education, health care, culture, sport and other spheres.

Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph also talked about the current international situation. They exchanges views on solutions to the problems and obstacles standing in the way of the policy of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community for eliminating the threat of nuclear war and the arms race, for mutual trust and security, and for creating conditions for peaceful cooperation between peoples.

More on Strougal Talks

LD212148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, continued in Prague's Hrzan Palace this afternoon. The two statesmen discussed a range of questions concerning foreign-political problems as well as perspectives for the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries. Today, Lubomir Strougal presented to Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the Order of Friendship, conferred on him by the president of the CSSR for the successful promotion of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries.

ADN on Strougal Talks

LD211609 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Prague, 21 Mar (ADN) -- The close solidarity of the GDR and the CSSR, their unshakable alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, and full agreement on the issues of protecting peace marked the talks which Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the CSSR Government, conducted in Prague today.

In the course of their consultations both politicians praised the successful dynamic development of bilateral cooperation, which is resulting more and more in concrete results for the good of both peoples. The fraternal collaboration of the SED and the CPCZ, which points the way for organizing relations in all areas, was emphasized. Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal noted with satisfaction that the important agreements made by Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak at their meetings in October 1982 and October 1983 were being resolutely realized.

Issues of economic and scientific-technological cooperation took up a large part of the leaders' talks. Here, the firm intention to contribute actively to perfecting cooperation in CEMA, in particular to realizing the decisions of economic discussions at the highest level and of the 39th council session, was stressed. Coordinating the national economic plans from 1986-1990, it was emphasized, is of great importance for the stable continuation and further expansion of cooperation, which is rich in results for both states.

During the exchange of thoughts and experience on the further tasks in socialist construction, Willi Stoph stated that the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the liberation of the German people will be worthily marked in the GDR by the workers' high performance. Preparation for the 11th SED Congress is stimulating their initiative and their conscious activity.

Now already, a broad and lively popular discussion on the present and future tasks of further organizing the developed socialist society has begun.

Lubomir Strougal gave information about the successful efforts of the workers to realize the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He pointed to the attained acceleration of growth in the national economy, which creates good preconditions for fulfilling the current 5-year plan. Preparation for the 40th anniversary of the liberation and for the 17th CPCZ Congress are at the center of the creative activities of the Czechoslovak people.

The parties to the talks agreed in noting that the complicated world situation, resulting from the aggressive policy of confrontation and the arms build-up of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, gives, as before, grounds for serious concern.

The most important task of all peace forces is and remains preventing a nuclear inferno. Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal spoke out for reducing tensions and for measures for improving the international situation. They reiterated the unlimited support of their countries for the peace policy of the USSR, which is making decisive contributions toward preserving peace.

It is urgently necessary to prevent even the start of the arms race in space and to end the arms race on earth. Both politicians welcomed the start of negotiations between the USSR and the United States, which concern the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons in their interrelationship.

Strougal, Stoph Speeches

LD212131 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a reception in honor of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. Present at the reception were Deputy Federal Ministers Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; federal ministers; and other representatives of our political and public life. At the reception both statesmen delivered speeches.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal pointed to the long-term tradition of the meetings of the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, which confirm the closeness of the two countries and the common course taken by their nations in the struggle for a better world. Comrade Strougal went on to say: It is symbolic that this year we are in fact meeting on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, a war whose horrors are still vividly remembered. It will suffice to recall the memory of the 50 million dead, but we still resolutely protest attempts to force upon the world the senseless arms build-up, and we resolutely support efforts to defend and respect the principles of the policy of detente and coexistence. For this reason our cooperation is of a broad significance, not only for our two states but for the whole of Europe.

In talking about the state of mutual relations, Comrade Strougal stressed their unprecendented firmness accompanied by dynamism, which at the moment is particularly reflected in the economic sphere. It is thanks to the personal contribution made by our highest representatives, Comrades Husak and Honecker, that the horizons of cooperation in the party, state, social and economic spheres are being regularly widened. He stressed the fact that all forms of economic cooperation are emerging to our mutual interest. At the moment the biggest battle for the future is taking place in the field of trade, cooperation and specialization, and scientific-technological cooperation. All these forms of economic cooperation multiply not only the potential of our national economies but also help strengthen all 10 of the CEMA countries. The GDR is our second most important trade partner, immediately after the USSR. We cooperate and mutually complement one another in engineering and the chemical industry, and we have daring plans for electronics, robotization, and biotechnologies.

Further on, Comrade Lubomir Strougal recalled the test of strength and resistance in the last few years initiated by the attempts of certain Western circles aimed at altering the strategic equilibrium and postwar arrangements in Europe. The instances of the unity of the socialist community, the Soviet example, and faith in peace guided our steps in the recent difficult period. We believe that it is precisely the renewed Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the most decisive disarmament questions which will bring about a change for the better. Naturally, we reject new U.S. attempts to push through the star wars arms program, which would lead to another round of the arms build-up. We support all Soviet peace initiatives and we participated in a number of projects which could initiate a permanent disarmament process and lead the world toward confidence, detente, and coexistence, Comrade Strougal said. He went on to say that apart from peace the world has no other sensible alternative; in its own interest it must achieve disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and stop the spread of the arms race to space. In conclusion, Comrade Strougal praised the importance and the results of the meeting during which he and Comrade Willi Stoph exchanged views on complex topical questions and defined the directions and ways for further cooperation between our countries.

Comrade Willi Stoph emphasized the significance of the firm ties between the Marxist-Leninist parties of the two countries and of the fraternal friendship between our states and nations, which, on the basis of cooperation and complete mutual confidence, provides opportunities to solve the multifarious and demanding tasks of the construction of advanced socialist society. He expressed the conviction that in the next period it will be possible to utlize the potential of the national economies of the GDR and Czechoslovakia still more effectively in the interest of strengthening the two states and ever better satisfying the material and spiritual needs of our nations.

He went on to recall the victory of the USSR over German fascism 40 years ago, which gave the German people an opportunity to start again, an opportunity for a new life based on antifascist, democratic, and socialist foundations. Comrade Willi Stoph went on to say: We will never forget the sacrifices made for the salvation of mankind and thus also for the liberation of our people from fascist barbarism by the nations of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, by the USSR in particular. What is needed now is for all people of goodwill to take a determined stance against the policy of the senseless arms build-up and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist forces. The lessons drawn from the past make it imperative to foil the intentions of the initiators of a new imperialist war and to prevent them from unleashing a nuclear catastrophe. In view of the continuing tense and complicated world situation it is necessary that we further increase our efforts toward this great goal. In this spirit, in the future we will pay the necessary attention to our active cooperation in the interest of pushing through the peace policy of the Warsaw Pact. It is our urgent task to ensure a permanent peace, to bring the senseless arms build-up to an end, and to begin effective measures leading to disarmament.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Willi Stoph said that the GDR sees its special and responsible role in the struggle for disarmament and detente in making every effort to ensure that never again will war, but rather only peace, emanate from German soil.

ADN on Strougal Speech

LD212157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Prague, 21 Mar (ADN) -- Cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR is of great value not only for the two states but also for all of Europe. This is all the more so as the two countries form the western bulwark of the socialist community, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said in his toast at a dinner he gave for Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Prague today.

"Every day we have the opportunity to see from the results of our cooperation that the state of relations achieved between us, their firmness, and also their dynamic development, especially today in the economic sphere, is without historical parallel."

Touching on foreign policy matters, Lubomir Strougal said: "In the past years our strength and resistance to attempts by certain Western circles to alter the strategic equilibrium and also the postwar settlement in Europe following the Yalta and Potsdam conferences was tested. In the difficult period that now lies behind us our steps were guided by the proof of the unity of the socialist community, the example of the USSR and faith in peace."

"We are convinced that the talks between the USSR and the United States on decisive disarmament issues that have just been resumed will bring about a change for the better," Lubomir Strougal continued.

Therefore the CSSR rejects all the more decisively the new American star wars arms program, the consequences of which would be the start of a new arms race. The CSSR also condemns all statements that call into question the validity of European borders and that speak of the "German question" and, of course, all revanchist voices, wherever they might be heard, the CSSR premier said. His country supports all the USSR's peace initiatives and is involved in a number of projects that could introduce a lasting disarmament process and lead the world to confidence-building, detente and coexistence.

"The commemoration of the dead of World War II, which will soon take place, is a warning. We must overcome existing tensions and implement the principle of equal and balanced security. We must redirect world developments from confrontation toward the course of detente."

ADN on Stoph Speech

LD220017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Prague, 21 Mar (ADN) -- Thanks to the constructive Soviet foreign policy and the strength of the international peace movement, the peoples can today look with hope to Geneva, where negotiations have begun between the USSR and the United States on the total complex of nuclear and space weapons. This was said by GDR State Council Chairman Willi Stoph in his toast at a dinner given in honor of the GDR premier in Prague today by CSSR Council of Ministers Premier Lubomir Strougal.

An agreement on far-reaching measures in these areas would be an important step in the direction of the truly historic goal of completely removing nuclear weapons throughout the world. In the struggle for disarmament and detente the GDR sees its special responsibility to be doing everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace. This commitment is particularly topical, because FRG territory is to an increasing extent being turned into a launching pad for new U.S. nuclear weapons. "In spite of the latest statements by the FRG Government on the inviolability of all existing borders in Europe, the forces that continue undisguisedly to demand a border revision and question the status quo in Europe cannot be overlooked," Willi Stoph said.

"We are guided by the principle that the struggle against war must be pursued before weapons speak. For that reason we are continuing unwaveringly our policy of result-oriented dialogue and of the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism," Willi Stoph continued.

The GDR will continue in this spirit to devote the required attention to vigorous cooperation for implementation of the security and peace policy of the Warsaw Pact, the 30th anniversary of the signing of which will arrive in a few weeks. "It is our concern to make peace lasting, to end the arms race, and to introduce effective steps aimed at disarmament." The proposals to this effect made by the USSR, whose peace mission has become particularly clear in recent days, met with the full agreement and strong support of the GDR.

The GDR is currently preparing to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the CSSR by the Soviet Army. "We will arrange this anniversary in close connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people to make a powerful event celebrating the fraternity and internationalism that link us forever," Stoph said.

WEST CONTINUES 'DELAYING TACTICS' AT MBFR TALKS

LD211913 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Vienna March 21 (CTK correspondent) -- Western states again failed today to reply to last month's socialist countries proposal for an agreement on initial Soviet-U.S. troops reductions and consequent freezing of troops and armament in Central Europe.

The address of head of the Canadian delegation Thomas Hammond at today's session of the Vienna talks on troop and armament cuts in Central Europe clearly showed that NATO states continue their delaying tactics. He dealt with verification of reductions, but without any context with real troop and armament cuts. Verification is a much-used tactic for the Western participants to delay businesslike talks on agreements.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON MX NOTED

LD220937 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The United States -- President Ronald Reagan, speaking at a press conference last night, clearly admitted that the United States, irrespective of the Soviet-American Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, would continue in its policy of the senseless arms buildup. At the same time, he attempted to again put pressure on House of Representatives Members in order to coerce them into agreeing to release funds for the manufacture of another 21 MX missiles. President Reagan, contradicting facts, also stated again that the new offensive MX nuclear missile is necessary to ensure the national security of the United States. At the same time, he said that the manufacture of this weapon would serve, above all, as a means of U.S. pressure on the USSR to force it to make one-sided concessions in the military sphere.

SENATE APPROVAL OF MX MISSILE PROGRAM REPORTED

LD201507 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Last night the U.S. Senate debated the financing of the production of another 21 MX strategic missiles. Even though this is clearly a dangerous first-strike weapon, the Reagan administration is pushing through this additional production program, claiming hyprocritically that the MX missiles could help to bring success, as they put it, at the talks in Geneva now underway between the USSR and the United States. Over the last 12 years, Washington has invested some [figure indistinct] in the MX missile program, and according to the present plans, a total of (?100) of these weapons are to be deployed in underground silos in the state of Wyoming. We received this despatch within the last hour from our permanent correspondent in New York, Vladimir Solecky, who now tells us about the outcome of the debate in the U.S. Senate on the MX missiles:

[Solecky] Ronald Reagan has been dubbed the great communicator by American newsmen, which acknowledges that he has a gift for getting his point of view across to the public. Recently, the President and his staff have been calling on all their propaganda skills to push through Congress approval for a program for further MX production. The campaign of pressure culminated in a dramatic gesture when the President arrived in Congress yesterday with a whole cavalcade of cars to persuade (?over dinner) the last few straggglers and waverers in the Republican camp. This (?campaign) of lobbying seems to have paid off, as the senators voted yesterday (?55) to 45 in favor of the President's proposal. Observers believe that a similar, if closer, result can be expected when the House of Representatives votes. Television commentator (Fritz Hugh) summed up the voting quite simply like this: In the end, American presidents have always received approval from Congress for all major arms programs that they said were essential. [words indistinct] the monopolies always manage to find effective ways of oiling the wheels of the voting process.

DANGERS OF ACCEPTING WESTERN CREDITS OUTLINED

LD212022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Sometimes the capitalist countries literally try to outdo each other in offering new credits, while at other times they display a marked reluctance. But in the end their efforts always end in attempts at political blackmail. This is how one could roughly and briefly characterize the credit policy of the capitalist countries, particularly the IMF, toward the socialist states.

Poland is a classic example. After the difficulties caused to a great extent by outside interference, Poland has found itself in a situation where various Western sanctions are hampering its foreign trade and thereby its ability to pay its debts. The West has followed up its granting of further credits and postponement of the repayments with political pressure. This is the more telling because even the most reactionary regimes in Latin America and elsewhere enjoy the support of international financial circles. Poland's only offence is that it rejects such unwarranted blackmail. The existing, frequently negative experiences speak for themselves.

One therefore cannot be surprised at the cautiousness with which the socialist countries, which are sought-after partners among Western financiers because of their reliability and punctuality, approach new credits that in international trade are often logical and inevitable. It must be realized that even the seemingly most attractive offers and so-called good councils can be turned at any time against those who accept them. It has happened many times before.

U.S. REACTION TO HOWE REMARKS ON SDI VIEWED

LD212231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The tension between the British and American Governments after Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe voiced doubts about American plans for the militarization of space, continues to arouse considerable reaction in Britain. Karel Stary, our resident correspondent, has this to say on the subject in his dispatch from London:

The London TIMES wrote today that both governments are rapidly losing any credibility as a result of the manner in which the public rift on the American plans for the militarization of space is proceeding. The British Government is losing its credibility because no one now knows whether it is for or against American plans for the development of space weapons, while the American Government is losing its credibility because of the manner in which it has been conducting itself toward its closest ally at the moment when it has publicly made known the least doubts about American intentions and arguments.

After the angry reaction in Washington to the speech made by Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and to his questioning of American intentions concerning the development of space weapons made at a conference of extreme conservative forces in London, the British foreign secretary was attacked in a gross manner by Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of state. At the conference an accusation was made against the Foreign Ministry for betraying U.S. interests. This was followed in quick succession by a visit to the Foreign Ministry by Charles Price, the American ambassador in London, and a statement of a Foreign Ministry spokesman that there are allegedly no differences between both governments.

It would appear however that the whole affair has far from ended because the expressed concern on the part of the British Government reflects the views of Britons, who, like everyone else in Europe, are alarmed by the American space militarization plans -- which are being pursued regardless of the existing agreements and the ongoing Soviet-American talks in Geneva -- and who were able to think for 2 days that their foreign secretary was sharing publicly their concern.

FRG PAPER REPORTS GDR REQUEST FOR CREDIT INCREASE

DW211157 Hamburg BILD in German 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "'GDR' Wants 2 Billion"]

[Text] The 'GDR' wants Bonn to increase the interest-free overdraft amount (swing) in intra-German trade from the current 600 million [currency not specified] to 2 billion. The 'GDR' wants to be able to request the money at any time in the event of foreign currency or economic problems. CSU expert on German problems Lintner said: "Unnecessary and much too high. This would be a concealed credit running into the billions."

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS TRADE SITES

AU211502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] A delegation of the PRC State Economic Commission under the leadership of its deputy chairman, Wang Lei, paid a visit to the GDR to study the management, planning, and organization of the circulation of consumer goods. During their several-day visit the guests inspected domestic trade facilities and light industry enterprises in Berlin and in the Frankfurt (Oder), Potsdam, Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Leipzig Bezirke. In Leipzig the delegation saw the spring fair. The Chinese guests were received for talks by Gerhard Briska, minister of trade and supply.

MITTAG RECEIVES BULGARIAN POLITBURO MEMBER DOYNOV

AU191240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Summary] -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, today received for a friendly talk Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member, BCP Central Committee secretary, and minister for machine building of Bulgaria. Guenter Mittag reported on the GDR's experiences on the path of comprehensive intensification and both sides stressed that the agreements concluded between the two countries are being purposefully implemented. On the same day Ognyan Doynov visited the Leipzig fair accompanied by Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology. During the visit to the fair Doynov had talks with various ministers and general directors of GDR combines.

GDR, POLISH PEASANT PARTIES MEET, ISSUE STATEMENT

LD211824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- The most important task of the present is to preserve peace and avert the looming danger of a nuclear inferno. This was said in a joint statement on a meeting between delegations of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany (DBD) and the United Peasant Party of Poland (ZSL) held in Berlin today.

The delegations, led by the heads of the two parties, Dr Ernst Mecklenburg and Roman Malinowski, praised the marked movement in cooperation between the two states and peoples on the basis of the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The two parties strongly stressed the peace policy of their socialist states, it adds. In this connection they praised the introduction of new negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva on the entire range of space and nuclear weapons.

"In a few weeks our peoples will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism and the liberation of the German people," it states. This victory, which radically changed the world, as well as the 35th anniversary of the agreement of Zgorzelec on the Oder-Neisse peace border and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact were a binding obligation to intensify the two parties' militant strength for socialism, peace, and social progress through further raising the level of ideopolitical work.

The two parties signed a protocol on further cooperation.

On behalf of the Polish Council of State, Deputy Premier and ZSL President Roman Malinowski awarded the Commander's Cross with Star Order of Merit to Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, DBD chairman, and Ernst Goldebaum, honorary DBD chairman; and the Commander's Cross Order of Merit to Rudi Rothe, secretary of the DBD Executive Committee.

BRIEFS

FRG RADIO LINK SYSTEM -- On Monday, 18 March, Dr Walter Mueller, GDR Government commissioner, in talks held with Senat Councillor Gerhard Kunze, commissioner of the West Berlin Senat, informed the West Berlin Senat about the obligations resulting for (West) Berlin from the agreement on establishing a beam-wave-guide cable system [Lichtwellenleiter-kabelanlage] and a radio link system between the FRG and West Berlin, concluded between the GDR and the FRG on 15 March 1985. The information required for the construction and operation of these plants will be supplied to the West Berlin Postal Directorate by the GDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

CUBAN MINISTER VISITS -- On Monday, 18 March, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received for friendly talks Marcos Lage Coello, minister of metallurgical industry and machine building of the Republic of Cuba. Central to the talks were problems related to the further deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, particularly in the field of machine building. Gerhard Schuerer expressed appreciation for the present state of plan coordination for the exchange of mutual goods. He stated that the GDR will continue in the future to support the Republic of Cuba by supplying machinery and equipment for the building and expansion of industrial plants. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

TRADE TIES WITH EGYPT -- Erich Haak, GDR deputy minister for construction, has visited the International Cairo Fair, where 20 GDR foreign trade enterprises are represented this year. In talks with Egyptian Government representatives, there was agreement on the further intensive development and expansion of economic and trade relations. A variety of commercial negotiations within the framework of the fair have already resulted in important contracts in a number of spheres. Egypt and the GDR paid particular attention to the expansion of industrial cooperation in selected branches. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Mar 85 LD]

BUDAPEST REPORTS U.S.-UK CONFLICT ON SDI

LD220033 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The United States has reacted sharply to the fact that the British foreign secretary a few days ago described space armament as an enterprise whose outcome is doubtful from the point of view of Great Britain. MTI's London correspondent Endre Aczel reports:

For the first time since the Grenada invasion there has been a conflict, or at least friction, between the British and U.S. Governments. Let there be no mistake, both capitals are denying that there is a conflict and for the most part are contenting themselves with repeating that the research phase of space arms currently in progress is supported by Great Britain and, incidentally, by other NATO allies as well. These denials are understandable but they do not accord with reality. In fact, the Washington Defense Department official responsible for security policy, Secretary of State Richard Perle, here in London the night before last made a statement that was almost contemptuous of Sir Geoffrey Howe's speech. Concerning Perle, it must be said that he is considered to be among the most hawkish of the hawks. He is the one who proclaims more or less openly that there is no sense in arms limitation talks; what does make sense is armament and superiority.

Howe's crime, in quotes, was that he had many questions about the whole concept of space arms; he voiced the West European fear that here, above the heads of the allies, an epoch-making strategic change is in preparation, whose effectiveness, benefits, [word indistinct] are doubtful.

PREPARATIONS FOR 13TH MSZMP CONGRESS OUTLINED

AU210901 Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE No 3 March 85 pp 3-11

[TARSADALMI SZEMLE editorial: "From the Party Membership to the Congress"]

[Text] The membership meetings on reporting, electing leaderships, and debating the congressional guidelines have come to an end, as have the party conferences at different levels. The 13th Congress of the MSZMP will also be held on 25 March. The supreme organ of the party guiding society's life will evaluate the activity that has been carried out in the last 5 years, it will draw the necessary conclusions, it will analyze the new tasks, and it will determine, based on all these, the main trend of activity for the second half of the eighties.

"It is the task of the 13th congress to work out, with the participation of the entire membership of the party and with the contribution of the citizens' feeling of responsibility for the fatherland, a clear program for overcoming difficulties and obstacles and continuing socialist construction," says the congressional guidelines worked out by the Central Committee. The guidelines have been written for the express purpose of being submitted for debate in order to facilitate successful preparation for the conference, or in other words, in order to be the root, the starting point of the national exchange of views. This exchange of views has been concluded and has enriched party preparations for the congress with many ideas and experiences. Here we are trying to sum up the main experiences and several important observations made by the party members at the membership meetings and party conferences.

The Central Committee called upon all party organizations and all communists to contribute with their observations, opinions, and proposals to working out a joint program for further activity. The party membership took advantage of its right and also fulfilled its responsibility:

In recent weeks, at party group meetings, basic organization membership meetings, and party conferences, tens of thousands of communists expressed their opinions, their concepts concerning the guidelines, and their ideas about the country's situation and further tasks. Some 20-25 percent of all party members spoke at these debates and exchanges of views, where many thousands of proposals and observations were made. Every forum turned the opinions into a position by setting forth the common views but also recording the points on which there were differences. Thus, the delegates to the congress can assemble and make their decisions while really being aware of the opinion of the party members, and their decisions can adequately reflect the party members' "message" to the congress.

The wideranging exchange of views covering the entire party prior to the congress has again proved that party democracy and the principles of democratic centralism are real and alive in the MSZMP. The party membership plays an active role not only in the implementation of decisions but also in making the decisions and in working out the resolutions. The central party organs laid down in the guidelines the direction in which, according to their judgment, it is necessary to advance; but they did not require merely agreement and approval from the party members but also the expression of opinions, including, of course, criticism and counterarguments. This was also the way the party membership understood the scope of the debate, and it gave evidence of this at every party forum.

In the course of the exchange of views, it has been repeatedly proven that democratic centralism understood in a Leninist way does not limit the scope of initiative, the spirit of debate, and the expression of opinions. A fundamental ideological-political agreement does not exclude party democracy, the claim that the existence of trends can and does make the Marxist-Leninist party democratic is a false concept. The organizational order and voluntarily accepted discipline are also party of democracy; the fertile, advancing assertion of democracy is inconceivable without a dialectically related centralism.

This made it possible for every opinion formulated at the debates within the party to receive attention and to reach the guiding organs, and through them the highest party organs. Based on extensive knowledge of the opinions formulated, the party conferences were able to prepare their positions, which have been and are serving the delegates of higher-level consultations as a basis for formulating their positions. Collective thinking has been and is becoming a real and live active force in this system of democratic centralism, and it is also within this system of democratic centralism that the collective knowledge and expertise of the party as a living organization is crystallized.

This time, too, the personal thinking and opinions of many communists have a place in this collective knowledge, including the opinions of those who have contributed only with their vote in favor of the proposals and observations of a joint position designed to strengthen or modify the guidelines. Particular appreciation and gratitude were deserved and received by the active participants of the debate who made use of their rights to express their opinions. The most important thing, of course, is that they took a stand in matters whose decision essentially influences the direction, path, and pace of our progress. The participants who spoke at the debates can rest assured that their opinions have been and are duly considered.

That, of course, does not mean that each and every proposal and observation will be identifiably present in the congressional documents, that all the participants in the debate will recognize their own opinions in them. This is impossible for several reasons. For one thing, it is impossible because diametrically opposed positions have been expressed in the course of the debates, and in such cases one must decide which position is more correct or more to the point, or if there is a need to create a synthesis of different positions.

Another reason is that the congress is required to take a stand only on the main issues, whereas quite a few matters of detail have also been discussed in the course of the debate on the guidelines, matters which it is not the duty of the highest conference of the party or the central party organs to decide. These observations, however, are "not wasted." Many of them become part of the work program and decisions of the lower-level party organs or basic party organizations; others are used in the course of further activity by the central and local party organs.

There is, however, another factor and we must discuss this openly too. It is the party's responsibility to the people to include in its decisions only things that are realistic and can indeed be carried out under the given conditions. Making promises and devising plans based on wishful thinking will sooner or later mercilessly return to haunt us. When such plans and promises are used temporarily to achieve certain successes, the disappointment and disillusionment following the lack of fulfillment will be in proportion to the earlier successes. Conditions and circumstances are, of course, changeable, and one of the basic goals of the party's entire activity is precisely to shape them deeply and constantly according to the interests of the people. This gives our work meaning and revolutionary content. But we as Marxists must be well aware -- and if we forget, life relentlessly reminds us -- that the room for maneuver is determined also by our capabilities, objective rules, and subjective factors of social life. In determining the goals, we can never disregard what is actually possible, be it in development of the international situation, the material and human conditions of production, or the masses' readiness to accept and follow.

The coordination of possibilities and needs -- this important requirement of the "art" of politics -- has perhaps never been given greater stress than it is now being given. Political will is not omnipotent, what is desirable can become reality only if we create the conditions for it, and this does not always depend merely on intention and decision. All this obliges the party and its decision-making organs to weigh the observations and proposals made at the membership meetings and party conferences also from this viewpoint; to determine what can be implemented in the near future (and at what price and with what consequences), and what can be implemented only later, in the long term.

The Central Committee asked the party organs and basic organizations not to turn "inward" in the course of preparations for the Congress but to carry out their political organizational and guiding activity even better than they have done before their areas of operation, and to deal with the current tasks. In the course of multilateral internal organizational activity, the party organs did not neglect their everday tasks, either; instead they proved the communists' and party organizations' sense of responsibility. And there have been many such tasks in this period. The debate took place at a time not lacking in important political and social events, at a time when important and difficult tasks had to be solved.

Preparations for the 13th congress have paralleled preparations for the remembrance of the 40th anniversary of the liberation. A large number of towns and villages have organized intimate festivities, and people have spoken there too, and at the membership meetings and party conferences as well, about the fact that it was exactly 40 years ago that their communities were liberated from fascist occupation and were then able to take the first steps of the new life. The end-of-the-year and beginning-of-the-year tasks created a huge amount of work in every factory, agricultural cooperative, state farm, cooperative, institution and office, and the communists had double work: both to fulfill the work-place tasks and political activity. The harsh winter demanded an increased stand particularly from the workers engaged in transportation, energy supply, water management, public utilities, and other branches. The party organizations also had to deal with the problems of switching to the new enterprise management form at quite a few enterprises. The communists of the People's Army stood the trial of the winter strategic military exercises.

The unit meetings of the workers' militia required the attention of the party organs. The recent price increases (which to a certain extent influenced the atmosphere of the membership meetings discussing the guidelines, too) demanded concentrated persuasion work from every party organization.

The debate on the guidelines -- and the collectives of the party organizations and the guiding party organs, too, can be commended for this -- nowhere diverted attention from these important and responsible tasks. They knew how to persuade in such a way as not to forget in the meantime about taking action, proving by this, too, that the two things cannot and must not be set against each other, either in principle or in practice. The debate on the guidelines did not hinder, rather it increased the readiness for action, the will to act.

The debate on the congressional guidelines has again proven that the party membership has approved and accepted our party's main political line and that it demands the assertion of this line in the coming period, too. The conclusions referring to the main tasks of the coming years included in the introduction to the guidelines met with the endorsement of a wide range of people. The party members agreed everywhere that we must concentrate our strength first of all on increasing the performance capacity of the people's economy and making its development more dynamic, and to thus lay the material foundations for an increase in the standard of living, to develop the institutions of socialist democracy, and to better assert social justice. There has been a strong demand that we should consistently assert the party's political line in all areas of life. The party membership, not as an outsider by far, but with a sense of responsibility towards the issue, has discovered certain distortions and slackening of our social life and has urged that the struggle be taken up against them.

In the course of the debate, the party membership always started from the guidelines' evaluation of the situation according to which the conditions of the activity of socialist construction have become more difficult in the past years. Many people expressed their approval that the party has not acquiesced in this situation but has strived with initiative to ease the negative consequences for us and turn the given possibilities under the changed conditions to the benefit of the country. But, at the same time, many people also expressed the fact that the efficiency of the efforts has not been adequate and that more efforts will be needed in the future because in this respect, the desired change has not yet taken place.

It was not by accident that economic policy issues were at the center of the debate, and not only at the membership meetings of the units engaged in economic activity but also at many institution, office, residence, basic organization, and party conference debates. This fact shows recognition that the states and development of every other area is currently and will also be in the future primarily determined by the economic situation. The participants in the exchange of views within the party generally approved the direction of the further activity outlined in the guidelines. There was unanimous approval of the fact that only an increase of efficiency, quality, and international competitiveness can provide firm prospects for the Hungarian economy. To what extent the conditions for this exist or can be created in the coming years, however, was the source of many differences of opinion.

A considerable number of party members expressed the opinion that if we make use of our considerable existing resources -- for which modernization of the management system now provides better possibilities for the enterprises and at the same time forces them more strongly to make use of the existing resources -- then the goals outlined in the guidelines can be attained. Others, however, judged these expectations to be too optimistic; but they also stressed that for their part they will do everything to help fulfill these more favorable expectations and that their pessimism will not hinder them from increasing their efforts.

It has beeen expressed as a general expectation and even a forceful demand that the congress, and generally the party and state leadership, should work out a clear-cut, concrete economic program for the coming years, and complaints have been heard that such a program cannot be found in the guidelines. Well, the guidelines, by nature could not fulfill such an expectation; even congresses have not been outlining concrete plan figures for some time now. The Seventh 5-Year Plan, however, will of course fulfill the requirements for concrete figures according to the possibilities of planning. Many people stressed that the need to be able to outline clear and definite economic goals and present them to the people -- since only such goals have an appealing and mobilizing effect -- is a primary condition for successful, convincing political activity, for agitation and propaganda.

It was also expressed in the course of the debate that we should display greater determination and consistency in implementing our economic policy goals. Particularly the party organizations of more efficiently managed units complained that very little has been accomplished as a result of our decisions concerning the reduction or elimination of uneconomical, inefficient production. At some of the weaker managing enterprises, however, the participants urged various preferences.

The idea that there is a need to increase technological development and to accelerate practical utilization of the achievements of science and the introduction of modern technological and work organization processes met with particular approval. Many people, completely agreeing with the guidelines in this respect, stressed at the debate that reducing the "technological gap" separating us from the developed countries and accelerating our efforts to catch up with the leading countries have become vital questions for our country. This is a key issue of economic development today, it was stressed at several party organizations, which urged increased investment in requirements, selective development, professional training, and the modernization of school instruction with such training in view, and -- as the means of mobilizing the "human factor" -- a better material and moral appreciation for creative manual and intellectual activity, including the activity of technological experts. It was generally agreed that a great driving force in accomplishing these tasks is its better utilization, and the deepening of economic cooperation among the socialist countries.

According to party members and politically active public opinion in general, the guidelines outline political, economic, and social goals which reflect the fundamental interests of all classes and strata of our society. This provides the basis for the 13th Congress to further strengthen the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and various other social strata, strengthen the party's alliance policy, and strengthen national unity based on the community of socialist goals.

In connection with the economic situation, much has been said at the membership meetings and party conferences about the situation of certain social classes and strata. The debate dealt primarily with the conditions necessary for a better fulfillment of direct interests and with measures the party should initiate in order to faciliate such fulfillment.

This range of questions emerged most forcefully in connection with the standard of living and social conditions. Several remarks dealt with the decrease in real wages, and many people pointed out that in the last 5 years they have succeeded in maintaining and even somewhat increasing the average level of real wages and consumption by taking up various jobs in addition to their main work time activity. What opportunities one has for this surplus work and to what extent one is ready and capable of doing it considerably influence the individual's standard of living.

Particularly at the party organizations of industrial enterprises the demand was forcefully expressed that at the main workplace and during main working hours there should be better ways of increasing wages and income in line with increased performance. The remarks concerning the situation during the recent period strongly criticized the system of wage and income regulations previously in force. At the same time, the intention was expressed at the debate to better utilize, in the modified and changing system of regulations, higher wages to improve the economy's efficiency and thus to increase income. The view was expressed at the party conferences of several large enterprises that from now on we must start from the premise that a considerable part in the development of enterprise workers' standard of living lies within the factory gates.

A considerable number of people, adding their remarks to this issue, looked for an answer to the question of how to improve conditions for implementing the above-mentioned tasks. There were people who, referring to the determining social role of the large enterprise workers, even demanded certain central measures for improving the economic conditions of the large industrial enterprises and the material conditions of the workers they employ. According to other opinions, however, a special evaluation detached from actual performances would cross the efforts directed toward developing the people's economy and thus would also cross the interests of the working class and, in the last analysis, the interests of the individual workers. Only good organization activity, good management, efficient, disciplined work, and achievement recognized as valuable even by internatinal standards can build the foundations for increasing living standards both at the individual units engaged in economic activity and on a social scale.

This problem was also discussed at the party organizations of agricultural enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. The participants in the debate welcomed the strong and relatively balanced development of this branch. The communist agricultural cooperative workers are clearly aware of the need to reduce expenses and of their own responsibility in this respect. They strongly criticized, however, the rapid price increases in industrial materials, machines, and installations and the inability to modernize the outdated stock of machines. Particularly severe criticism was directed at the irregularities in purchasing and distribution which, according to the communists of the production cooperatives, are hurting equally producers and consumers, city people and villagers.

In the party organizations of residential areas and of workplaces operating in the villages, the people also spoke about aspects of the relations between town and country. Most of the critical remarks were aimed at small towns and complained about the unchanged considerable differences in the level and availability of services. Many people criticized the differences in the prices of public utilities and transportation.

The development of prices was discussed at the debates on the guidelines as a factor that particularly influenced the standard of living. Strong criticism was directed at the membership meetings against the price increases. As we are talking here about a vital issue, it is understandable that even party members admit it with difficulty: The price increases are not the consequences of subjective decisions; they are rooted in a lack of performance. Although we could "by decree" order a "freeze on prices and wages," this would not eliminate tensions; on the contrary, under the current conditions of our economy, it would considerably increase these tensions. Therefore, there is a need to deal with the problem in all its complexity, and this need was brought up at quite a few party conferences. Namely there is a need to eliminate the inflationary tendency that is causing an increasing number of economic, social, and moral problems. There is also a widespread demand that the party and government should search for ways and means of curbing the price increases, and that our state should hold the development of prices more firmly in its hands.

Let us add that the basic means to achieve this are well-known: efficient management and more productive work; and these depend largely on the enterprises.

In the area of social issues, the participants at the party forums spoke with particular concern about the situation of pensioners. Not only the residential area basic party committees, but also many workplace party organizations bitterly remarked on the perceptible deterioration in pensions' real value. There was a widespread demand that we should strive to maintain the real value not only of law pensions but also of average pensions, and that some sort of program should be created for improving the living conditions of people who subsist with great difficulty on low pensions.

The party membership named the housing of young people (including young intellectuals) another extremely severe social problem. Although the party and government have already dealt with this problem on many occasions, acquiring their own housing without backing from their parents often still seems impossible for young couples because of the increasingly high housing prices. Many proposals have been made for the creation of a clear and well-defined program, for increased state and enterprise housing contributions, and last but not least for examining ways to end the steep increase in construction industry prices or to even reduce them by among other things, developing real conditions for competition.

Many people connected this problem with the situation of youth, the role of the family, and demographic developments. The aim of our state and society to help and better defend the institution of the family met with general approval. The same approval was expressed concerning the conclusions on improving the situation of women. Many people raised the criticism, however, that while the document stresses with justification the importance of women's education and public activity, some factors have an opposite effect. The strong increase in the prices of services and catering again forces households to face many tasks and thus increases the burdens for women.

The participants in the debate did not disregard the fact pointed out by the guidelines that implementation of all these needs and a perceptible increase in the standard of living can be established only by improving economic activity, increasing performance, and consolidating work discipline. Without this, there is no way to pay for increasing social expenses, which would only upset the balance between purchasing power and the stock of goods. And we must in no way get into this situation, among other things, because experience proves that if this balance is upset anywhere, justifiably complained about negative social phenomena such as bribe-taking, corruption, and various other abuses will increase.

The party membership fully agreed with the conclusions of the guidelines that the unjustified inequalities inherent in society and the phenomena opposing socialist principles are even more striking and even more unbearable under more difficult conditions. This applies to phenomena like loosened discipline, careless and wasteful handling of public property, and unjustified profit-making. Many people urged the congress to initiate more efficient and firm measures than hitherto to halt and curb phenomena damaging our socialist principles and ideals. (As we have already mentioned, the primary means of achieving this is better economic organization and marketing.) At party membership meetings and party group conferences, people often condemned passionately and heatedly the acquisition of higher incomes through trickery, evasion of law, and harming society and others. In this connection, several people stressed that they do not wish to limit income earned for achievements valuable to society; on the contrary, they complain that it is often possible to earn much more money through activities of peripheral importance or sometimes even harmful activities than through highly qualified or hard manual labor.

In this connection, the participants at the debates required more regulation and control activity by the central state organs. This can indeed help in preventing and halting abuses. Since we are already on the topic of abuses, it is first of all the task of the local authorities to make use of the law. Most people, however, expect changes almost exclusively from this source, even if no laws have been broken, and they are not aware of the possibilities of direct, local control, or they are not asserting it, and this gives cause for thought. In connection with the enterprise business work partnerships, for instance, many places demanded stricter state supervision, expecting from this the elimination of certain irregularities and income proportional to the work done. But in fact there is not and cannot be a better supervising organ than the workplace collective itself, which knows a thousand times more than any external controller how the activity of the business work partnership is adjusting to the overall enterprise work organization and whether it is operating in accordance with its purpose, whether the income paid is proportional to actual performance, and so on. (That is precisely why this subject will be on the agenda of the party membership meetings of the units in question in the coming weeks. This procedure is based on a central decision that the communist collective itself should evaluate the situation and take a position on these issues because it can politically guide the economic leadership, too.)

The above-mentioned problem leads to another subject which also had a central place in the debate on the guidelines, namely, the subject of the party's internal life. The party membership extensively agreed with the leading principle of this chapter of the guidelines, which is: Simultaneously strengthen democracy and discipline in the life of the party.

There was a great response to the point included in the Central Committee guidelines which states: "It is necessary to create more possibilities than heretofore for the party membership to express its opinions, make proposals, and participate more in the preparation of decisions at the party forums prior to decisions on social issues of greater importance." Many people, however, claimed that the central party organs should ask the opinion of the entire party membership not only every 5 years prior to the congress, but also on other occasions. The party membership should be able to voice its observations and express its opinions while decisions on issues concerning the broad strata of society and the entire party membership are being prepared. The demand of the guidelines that "important subjects of public interest should be more frequently on the agenda of the party forums and membership meetings" was also met with approval. The remarks that the membership meetings should not only be forums of information but that their decisionmaking nature should also be strengthened, and that the leadership should rely more on the party membership at party forums but mainly on its opinion at party membership meetings, were in harmony with the opinions many people.

At the same time, the participants at a considerable number of party organizations demanded increased party discipline and that party members be consistently called to account to ensure fulfillment of their obligations. Both in the course of the November-December accountability meetings of the party membership and at the membership meetings in January evaluating the activity of the entire party, many people criticized party members who are reluctant to take a stand and who take part only formally in sociopolitical activity. Many participants, however, also drew attention to the fact that strengthening discipline is only one side of the matter. A significant number of party members are reluctant to take a stand as a result of the fact that they themselves have become uncertain and have doubts as to the socialist nature of certain measures or developement trends and are at a loss in facing certain new phenomena. The changing world and some weaknesses in our practical work are to blame for this; but the fact that our theoretical and propaganda activity cannot always keep up with progress and is late in supplying thorough explanations of new phenomena or in conveying these explanations in a clear-cut way to the masses of party membership also contributes to this state of affairs.

Therefore, strengthening party political positions requires strengthening educational, instructional, and agitation activity, including both free and open debate on new issues and uniform and disciplined propagation of the common position.

As proved also by the above-mentioned matters, the congressional guidelines forced the party membership to vivid, critical, and at times heated debates, which brought many thoughts and proposals to the surface. The guidelines, therefore, fulfilled their function: as a whole they facilitated party membership participation in the shaping of decisions of the congress and facilitated active participation in preparation of the meeting of the party's supreme organ.

There were quite a few people who expected more than this from the congressional guidelines; they lacked a detailed analysis of the situation and a concrete program of action. The guidelines, however, cannot replace the congress itself. It is the purpose and obligation of the congress to make use of the thoughts that surfaced at the debates on the guidelines.

The observations connected with the guidelines also include the opinions of nonparty members. The congress is not only a matter for the party but also for the entire nation because its decisions and positions affect all inhabitants of the country. That is why the MSZMP requested opinions concerning the congressional guidelines from mass organizations and from central organs of social movements, organs of interest representation, and organs of people engaged in the sciences. But the opinions, wishes, and evaluations of the nonparty members were also indirectly voiced in the debates at the party forums, since the party members took these opinions into consideration when expressing their own opinions.

Another common element in the opinions of party members and nonmembers is that, apart from a very small number of exceptions, all the citizens of our country expect the party to provide answers to the vital problems of our society. They expect this from the party and from no one else. The leading role of the party is being asserted; the population, the people continue to place their confidence in the party and demand that it supply the program for further activity and its implementation. It is the firm determination of the party to continue in the future to fulfill requirements, to increase its influence, and to strengthen its leading role in all areas of life.

The debate on the guidelines greatly contributed to working out the program. On this basis, the 13th congress will be able to work out a decision in whose representation and implementation every party member and nonparty member will be able with a clear conscience to take part to the best of his ability.

BANK CHAIRMAN ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY RELATIONS

AU211409 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 85 p 5

[Interview with Janos Fekete, first deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, by Katalin Bossanyi: "About Our International Monetary Relations"]

[Excerpts] [Bossanyi] During the last 3 years we have managed to have a considerable balance surplus in convertible currency-based foreign trade. How do you see this favorable tendency? We also cannot evade the question: What is the price of producing and preserving this balance?

[Fekete] It is true that we did arrive at a growing balance surplus of convertible foreign trade during the last 3 years.

In 1982-1984 the total foreign trade balance surplus exceeded $1.5 billion, and in the last 2 years our trade balance -- including income and spending apart from trade -- had more than a $600 million surplus. But if we look at the "price" paid for this, it is indeed great; we had to restrain domestic consumption -- investments and the improvement of living standards -- and somewhat reduce our imports as well. But if we look at the "price" paid by those countries which became insolvent, then the sacrifice we made is incomparably smaller.

[Bossanyi] How high is Hungary's indebtedness in convertible currency today, and what does the structure of this indebtedness look alike?

[Fekete] During the last 2 years, the net amount of Hungary's debts -- namely, liabilities minus reserves and claims -- have modestly but steadily decreased. At the end of 1984, in convertible currency the debts amounted to $4.1 billion. The structure of debts, their composition according to expiration dates or terms of repayment, has in 1981-82 taken an unfavorable turn. In 1983-84 -- mainly due to the results of the Hungarian economy and Hungary's prompt payments of liabilities -- the mistrust that had been harbored against us during the critical period ceased, and the foreign banks offered 8 to 15-year long-term credits at reasonable conditions. The structure of indebtedness and the composition of expiry dates took a fortunate turn: Our currency and gold reserves exceeded the level before the credit crisis. This year's experiences so far promise the continuation of this tendency.

[Bossany] What role is the strengthening dollar playing in the revival of the credit market?

[Fekete] The strength of the dollar, strangely enough, is connected with the insatiable credit hunger of the United States, and this is in the first place explicable by the great budget deficit caused by large-scale military spending. The picture of the lively credit market is misleading. There has been a sudden trend of borrowing by the United States, but that of the developing countries has decreased. This is a dangerous trend that carries the germs of a new worldwide debt crisis.

[Bossanyi] Our rate of exchange policy is following the fluctuations of leading currencies on the world market, including that of the dollar, more directly than before. How is the strong dollar influencing our export prospects and our imports?

[Fekete] It has been and is in the interests of the Hungarian economy to flexibly follow these changes in setting the forint's exchange rate. Otherwise, it would be impossible to follow the correct orientation of our foreign trade: We would hinder the efforts of businesses to direct their selling toward strengthening currencies and their buying toward weakening currencies.

[Bossanyi] How does the continuous devaluation of the forint affect the domestic price level?

[Fekete] During the past 17 years we have revalued the forint by 13 percent against the dollar, and revalued it by 60 percent against the pound. At the same time, we devalued the forint against the West German mark and the Swiss frank 5 and 35 percent respectively. These actions reflect -- parallel to the different inflation rates -- the changes in world market exchange rates. But we may also talk about the revaluation of the forint against the collective currency of the CEMA countries, the transferable ruble, the trade exchange rate of which is today 26 forints.

It is therefore justified to phrase the question thus: What are the possible reasons for the continuous devaluation of the forint carried out during the past year?

In the first place, price increases in the countries of our most important Western trade partners have slowed down, while these price increases, which our Western partners had immediately implemented after the price explosions on the world market, are currently taking place in our country.

[Bossanyi] How did our participation in international monetary organizations contribute to further strengthening the balance and reshaping the production system?

[Fekete] Our cooperation with international monetary organizations so far has proved to be useful. We have received three medium-term credits totalling $1,04 billion. The World Bank organized for us a $439.4 million long-term credit for four investment projects. But we intend to borrow more from the World Bank, using only the type of loan we find suitable for our structural policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

[Bossanyi] What use has the economy had and what use is it having from foreign borrowing?

[Fekete] Foreign borrowing has provided and is continuing to provide substantial economic advantages -- if, on the one hand, the terms of repayment are ensured, and on the other, the loans are used for correct purposes. Until the end of the seventies it was not the actual foreign borrowing that had caused tension, but the fact that we had not used that money for productive investments but instead for financing growing consumption. However, there were also successful investments in that same time period.

We should not forget that the main parts of the programs that produced agricultural achievements outstanding even by international standards were financed by export-developing credits. The investments in tourism have also brought good results.

[Bossanyi] How do the foreign concerns and agencies of the Hungarian National Bank assist in activating our economy?

[Fekete] I consider first of all that the importance of our networks abroad -- apart from their being profitable enterprises -- is that they help us follow international money movements more closely. On the other hand, they provide diverse assistance to Hungarian firms in developing a better fraemwork of financial conditions for their businesses, and the networks also contribute to the organization of cooperation and to the search for partners.

[Bossanyi] Finally, with regard to the most important tasks and economic aims, what differences do you see between the present congressional year and 1980, the year of the 12th congress? How much do the present measures help in more consistently achieving the reform.

[Fekete] The regulator changes introduced at the beginning of this year, the structural modernization, and the modifications in the management system have created favorable conditions and more maneuvering room for management. This, and the continuous modernization of economic management -- and not least, the increasing efficiency of all of us! -- shall lay the foundations for the next round. We will be able to use the national income surplus resulting from the continuous intensity of the economy not only for supplying shortages, but in the first place for increasing domestic consumption, meaning investments and the improvement of living standards.

BRIEFS

EMERGENCY PLANTING MEASURES -- Because of the delay in spring field work, emergency measures have had to be instituted nationwide to speed up plowing and sowing. The unusually prolonged winter has created a difficult situation in agriculture: In other years early spring crops had already been sown by this time and the fields were being readied for corn, which occupies the most land of all crops. But this year the sodden fields will not support the weight of tractors, and the lack of sun, and continued cold rain and snow flurries, are preventing the soil from warming up. In the opinion of specialists, it will be around 20 March before work can begin in even the southern counties. This represents a 3 to 4-week delay in spring sowing. In Baranya County, where work can probably begin most quickly, around the clock work is being planned to overcome the lag. This means that more tractor drivers will be needed: Mechanics and maintenance men who previously operated tractors will be assigned to plowing and sowing. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Mar 85 p 1]

COMMENCEMENT OF AIR SERVICE TO U.S. STILL IN DOUBT

LD211903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] LOT Polish airlines announce that the agreement on air transport initialed in December between Poland and the United States has not yet been signed. Given this situation, the opening of agreed air routes to the United States planned for the end of March might be impossible, for reasons over which Poland has no control. LOT announces this to all who may be concerned, so that they will not be taken unaware by the possibility that they will be unable to take trips they have planned, or by the need to use other carriers. LOT will provide up-to-date information on all changes.

WARSAW VIEWS 'POOR STATE' OF U.S.-POLISH RELATIONS

LD220724 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Next from Warsaw, the issue of Polish-American relations, which are in a very poor state: It would be no exaggeration to contend that they have never been worse. And you have to remember when saying that the nations of Poland and the USA have been linked by close and traditionaly warm friendship down the past 2 centuries. These bad relations, which have ensued during the incumbent President's term of office, are a subject for sorrow and concern among the millions of Polish people living in this country who have relations in the USA, and also those many friends of Poland in America.

The tensions which presently exist in relations between Warsaw and Washington are observed with no small alarm among those who support the policy of detente in East-West relations. The Polish Government, expressing the national desire, has often declared officially that it would like to see an improvement in Polish-American relations which have been disturbed by the USA's attempt to interfere in Poland's domestic affairs, also by the virulent, aggressive propaganda campaign which has been pursued for several years and the anti-Polish economic restrictions imposed by the Washington administration. True, largely as the result of pressure from America's own allies in West Europe, some of these restrictions have been lifted. But America now says that they would be completely waived only when Poland toes the American line and does what the USA tells her in matters concerning her soveriegn state interests.

Jan Rem [Jerzy Urban], a Polish political writer, has just written at length in a widely published article on the roots and effects of the United States' anti-Polish policy. This article is a studied reply to a series of articles by Michael Kaufman, the Warsaw correspondent ot THE NEW YORK TIMES. We thought you might be interested in some of the arguments it contains.

Jan Rem remarks that U.S. Government officials have recently been expressing surprise that Polish politicians have been openly critical of America's policy toward's Poland at the moment when the Polish authorities are trying to obtain Western credits. At least that is what the West supposes. Mr Kaufman is astonished that Lis, Frasyniuk, and Michnik -- leaders of the former Solidarity organization and of the present illegal opposition -- have been arrested together with Leszek Moczulski and other leaders of the so called Confederation of Independent Poland at the moment when, at least the New York claims so, Poland is attempting to obtain government-guaranteed credits from the Western countries. To judge by all this, it is only the inherent politeness of pressmen accredited in Warsaw which is halting them from saying that the Polish Covernment is out of its mind.

But some American observers are looking for political rather than medical explanations of this state of affairs. They claim that the Polish authorities are only saying they want an improvement in relations with America and with the West in general. But that is all for propaganda purposes. In reality, the policy is to make such improvement impossible.

The Americans in such evaluations are closing their eyes to numerous facts which speak of something quite different. Should the Polish regime really want to draw an iron curtain? Then tell me why 95 percent of all Polish citizens who apply for a passport obtain it, queries Jan Rem. Or perhaps someone will explain why despite all the unfavourable conditions so many Western films are shown in Polish cinemas and over Polish TV. Why is Western pop music omnipresent and so enthusiastically experienced by a large section of Polish youth? And why is the theater and publishing repertoire untouched by any anti-Western xenophobia? Also why -- which is more important -- is the Polish Government actively working to improve and enrich political relations with those countries which display a similar desire?

The Polish Government, goes on Jan Rem, persistently presents its foreign-policy tenets and elaborates those issues which are incomprehensible to a number of American observers, assuring that Poland is looking for a general improvement of her relations with the West including the United States, despite its enormously unfriendly stance, and France, which has proved so painfully perfidious. But not at any price. All forms of pressure and ultimative tone of talking with Poland are wholly rejected. Nor will we tolerate interference into our internal affairs and the placing of equation marks between the development of relations and whether Polish internal policies find the approval of Western governments.

The truth of the thesis that the normalization of Poland's external relations will depend on her internal stability is affirmed by everything which has happened since 1980. West Europe is improving its relationship with Poland at this moment because an appropriate state of internal stability has been reached and the various links with the Soviet and the socialist countries have been consolidated. Western Europe is conscious there can be no stability in Europe without the expansion of relations with the 37 million-strong state of Poland lying in the heart of Europe, closely allied with the Soviet Union and strongly backed by the community of socialist states. On the verge of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism, which offers all Europeans many a memory of events gone by, one may state that the road leading from the west to Warsaw is becoming increasingly busy.

FRG'S BANGEMANN, DELEGATION BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS

LD211543 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 -- FRG Economies Minister Martin Bangemann came here today as head of the FRG delegation for the 5th session of the government mixed Commission for Polish-FRG Cooperation in Economy, Industry and Technology. The Polish delegation is led by Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The debates of the commission began this afternoon. The Warsaw session is held after a nearly six-year break. The commission will size up the [word indistinct] of trade exchange and cooperation in industry and technology.

The commission can be expected to lay down concrete tasks in three areas for the future. A programme of Minister Bangemann's two-day visit envisages also paying visits to personalities in Polish political and economic life.

Minister Meets Jaruzelski

LD220936 Hamburg DPA in German 0841 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 22 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann met with Polish party and state leader General Wojcieh Jaruzelski in Warsaw today. Bangemann is leading the German delegation at the talks of the joint German-Polish economic commission, which began its consultations yesterday after a break of over 5 years.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS SENTENCED; RELEASE IMMINENT

AU211945 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 (AFP) -- Six Solidarity militants were today sentenced to jail terms of up to three years for printing clandestine union pamphlets, but will be released tomorrow under a government amnesty for political prisoners, reliable sources said here. The steelworkers from Katowice in Silesia were jailed between October 1983 and January 1984 for "stealing public property" by secretly using a typewriter and photocopying machine which belonged to Solidarity before it was outlawed in December 1981. The six denied stealing the equipment, which they hid after the declaration of martial law and which has never been found by police.

The prosecutor asked for sentences of from five to eight years for Michal Luty, Leslow Lorek, Andrzej Kislielinski, Jerzy Milanowicz, Andrzey Niewara and Andrzej Stolarcyk. The sources said they would be released tomorrow under the terms of last July's amnesty for political detainees, which dictated that their sentence should be automatically halved.

SPOKESMAN URBAN ANNOUNCES CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT

LD212109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The government has submitted to the Sejm an amendment to the criminal law, particularly the law on personal criminal accountability. This was announced by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban during a meeting with domestic journalists. He said that the draft documents are the result of expectations among the community which demand that theft, mismanagement and similar cases should be punished more severely. The spokesman also referred to problems in the motor industry and also exports. Replying to a question concerning the recent price increases, Jerzy Urban said that the increase would primarily effect people of postretirement age. The spokesman also expressed his conviction that the Supreme Bar Council's vote of nonconfidence in its chairman Helena Budzanowska will contribute toward improvement in cooperation between the council and the government.

SEJM MEETS TO CONSIDER FUEL, ENERGY, COURTS

Szalajda Speaks on Energy

LD212118 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 21 Mar 85

["Zbigniew Szalajda's Sejm Address (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 -- The experience gathered over the past decades, not only in our country, proved that proper socio-economic development is conditioned by the supply of the national economy with fuels and energy.

We recall many fresh fuel and energy problems posed to us and the societies of other countries by the last winter, while verifying in a severe manner the fuel and energy balances which had been set up before. Additional demand for coal, gas, oil, and electric power caused by unfavourable weather conditions revealed that with a tense balance -- and we shall have to deal with such a one in the near future -- it is indispensable to found our balance on a more stable groundwork, on bigger but balanced back-ups.

It is no longer possible today to continue the hitherto economic strategy of increasing the supply of fuels and energy to meet the freely increasing demand. An increased demand of industry and municipal economy points univocally to the fact that the growth rate exceeds the possibility of increasing the supply of fuels and energy obtained from domestic sources or from import.

At present, we are carrying out intensive planning work, which will result in defining basic socio-economic goals for the years 1986-90 and after 1990. The question of feasibility of the plans and programmes may to a great extent depend on the fuel-energy situation at that time.

Provided that average rate of national income growth may be 3.5 per cent by the year 2000, and that the hitherto proportions between the increase in the consumption of power industry raw materials and the increase of national income will remain unchanged, the nation's primary energy demand would amount to 177 million tonnes of theoretical standard fuel in 1985, to some 220 million tonnes in 1990, and to about 320 million tonnes in 2000.

Meeting the primary energy demand growing at such a pace would be impossible because of limited material, financial and manpower means available. Hence the need for a markedly greater efficiency in managing fuels and energy.

The potential possibilities to economize, calculated for prime energy carriers, are estimated at about 20 million tonnes of fuel units by 1990 and 70 million tonnes in 2000.

Hard coal is the main energy source in Poland and it will remain so for many years to come. Keeping coal extraction at the level of about 195 million tonnes annually will be possible in the coming 15 years. Making it 211 million tonnes by 2000 would require the construction of six new coal mines. The planned extraction can be achieved under a condition that mines keep working six days a week after 1985.

The present production of another key energy carrier, lignite, amounts to about 53 million tonnes annually and is to grow up to some 81 million tonnes by 2000. That substantial increment will be possible after expanding the Belchatow and Lubstow mines of the Konin region, and starting up the Szczercow open-cast mine.

As regards oil and gas, domestic deposits of these raw materials are relatively small and they can hardly meet the demand. Owing to agreements signed with the Soviet Government, we have secured greater gas supplies for the economy from six billion cubic metres in 1985 to nearly 7.5 billion cubic metres in 1990 in exchange for coke exports.

As further growth in gas demand is possible, we consider the question of Poland's participation in the construction of a gas pipeline on Soviet territory so as to ensure for Poland extra gas imports of about five billion cubic metres per year.

The supplies of Soviet oil amounting to nearly 13 million tonnes in 1985, will not substantially change until 1990, while preliminary estimates say that oil imports from capitalist countries will grow up to three million tonnes in 1990 and to some seven million tonnes in 2000.

As regards electrical power engineering, the construction of new power plants of a joint capacity exceeding 6,800 megawatts will be indispensable by 1990, while another 14,500 to 18,500 megawatts must be generated in the period 1991-2000.

The government-adopted nuclear power engineering development programme in Poland till 2000 provides for the construction of nuclear power plants of a joint capacity of 7,860 or 9,860 megawatts.

Energy Resolution Adopted

LD212125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The Sejm has finished discussing the government report on the assumptions for the fuel and power situation up to the year 2000 and on the directions of the development of nuclear energy, which was presented by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. The resolution adopted stressed that increases in the production and supply of power should be achieved chiefly through increased extraction of solid fuels and through development of the power industry, including nuclear power, and that imports of liquid fuels and gas should be increased to this end only if absolutely necessary. At the same time there should be a clear reduction in the energy consumption levels of technological processes, together with modernization of installations. The Sejm made it incumbent on the Council of Ministers to present an annual report on the supply of fuel and power to the economy, and to draw up a separate set of legal regulations to define the functioning of enterprises in the fuel and power industry.

Following this, Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the State Council, presented a draft law on the Prosecutor's Office. It defines the status of the prosecutor, that is, his rights and obligations, as well as his disciplinary responsibility. The law replaces the previous work contract for prosecutors with a service contract [stosunek sluzbowy] on the basis of appointment. The draft was directed to the Sejm commissions and the socioeconomic council.

Prosecutor's Office, Courts Discussed

LD212132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpts] At the end of the deputies' debate on the first item of the agenda for today's proceedings, the Sejm adopted a resolution on directions of activity aimed at ensuring the provision of fuel and power for the national economy until the year 2000.

Next, the chamber began to deal with the second item on the agenda. Presenting a bill on the Prosecutor's Office of the Polish People's Republic submitted by the Council of State, deputy Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Secomski said it represents another essential link in the entirety of the legal system created during the Sejm's eighth term of office. The principal thesis of the bill is a clear and explicit definition of the goals and tasks in the work of the Prosecutor's Office in relation to the mode of functioning of all justice administration bodies.

Following the dinner recess, the proceedings are being chaired by Deputy Speaker Zbigniew Gertych. A bill on the system of public courts has been presented on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Minister of Justice Lech Domeracki. He emphasized that it is among the acts which consolidate the legal and structural bases on the reforms announced in the documents of the Ninth PZPR Congress. The fundamental constitutional tasks of the socialist judiciary are to stand guard over the system of the Polish People's Republic, to protect the gains of the Polish working people, to ensure that people obey the law and respect public property and civil rights, and to punish offenders. The political elements in this set of tasks should be highlighted, Lech Domeracki said. This has been, is, and will remain protection of our socialist homeland.

Next, the minister discussed the key theses of the bill on the system of public courts, emphasizing that the goals defined therein give prominence to the tasks in the area of protection of the political and socioeconomic system of the Polish People's Republic. The chamber approved the submission of the bill to the commissions of internal affairs and administration of justice and of legislative work as well as to the socioeconomic council at the Sejm to get views.

Session Summarized

LD212145 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Good evening, the Sejm is in session for the second time this month. The plenary session of the chamber, which has lasted over 9 hours, is coming to an end. As the last item on the agenda, the representatives of the government are answering deputies' questions. This is the stormiest part of the meeting. Much controversy was caused a moment ago by the reply of Minister of Chemical and Light Industry Edward Grzywa to written and oral questions concerning the supply of medicines. A representative of the Ministry of Education is now answering a question from deputy Andrzej Oborzynski about schools having Saturdays off.

The first 3 hours of today's session were filled by the debate on the fuel and power situation up to the year 2000 and the directions of the development of nuclear power industry. The report of the government was presented by Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda.

The deputies have approved the law on public roads. Its draft was presented by Adam Kuszara. It has been decided to establish new categories of public roads: national, voivodship, gmina and local municipal roads and factory roads. The local budgets will receive financial assistance in particularly expensive work on main (?municipal) roads. The name of the Central Public Roads Board has been changed to the General Directorate of Public Roads. This means a return to the historical name of 166 years ago. That, briefly, was the result of today's plenary session of the Sejm.

PZPR LEADERS SPEAK AT ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCES

AU211417 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 18 March on pages 1, 4 and 5 carries a total of 10,000 words of reports by various authors on PZPR voivodship accountability conferences in the Krakow, Tarnow, Walbrzych, Siedlce, Olsztyn, and Biala Podlaska voivodships, all of which took place on 16 March. The same paper on 19 March on page 14 carries a further 7,000 words of reports on accountability conferences in the Jelenia Gora, Kalisz, and Suwalki voivodships, which took place on 18 March. All of these conferences involve appearances by PZPR leaders.

Speaking at the Krakow conference, PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski praised the strengthening of the party. "The party, which noted last month a rise in this membership for the first time in 5 years, is an increasingly stronger party," he is reported as saying. "We wish to extend the party ranks, but we do not need people who join by chance or because of a particular nature of events."

At the Tarnow conference, Politburo member Jozef Czyrek is reported as saying that accountability conferences are not only a statutory requirement, but a review of party strength. Further on in his speech, Czyrek is quoted as saying: "The party has changed and is stronger today. Nevertheless, we must consider how it will be in a few years time. For example, where are party engineers, scientists, and teachers to come from when there are no party students today?

We must return to more individualized forms of daily party work, the kind which encourages the addition to the PZPR of energetic people."

In Walbrzych, Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski is reported as saying that all party bodies are functioning normally and that the principles of the statute are being implemented to satisfaction. "However," he stressed, "it is not words, nor even the best resolutions wcich strengthen the party's prestige, but deeds and concrete results of action."

At the Siedlce conference, Central Committee secretary Zbigniew Michalek is reported as saying: "The primary duty of party members is to lead the way in work. It is difficult for a rural party member to talk of agricultural policy when he is a bad manager. If the primary duty is to lead in work, then the second one is an energetic attitude in one's environment."

Speaking in Osztyn, Politburo candidate member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak is reported as saying: "There are people who lack confidence toward the authorities and do not understand their intentions. But if these people do not harbor feelings of hostility, they must be won over for the sake of joint work for Poland. Let us be wary of using the term 'enemies of socialism.'"

In Biala Podlaska, Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon is reported as saying that the Biala Podlaska conference, too, has shown that the party is regaining the ability to resolve various problems with its own strength and rally social forces around the party. "This trend must be strengthened and broadened," he says.

At the Jelenia Gora accountability conference, Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski is reported as saying that the process of rebuilding the party's ranks is proceeding better in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship than in other regions. "In February the first rise in membership since June 1980 was noted in the voivodship committee," he said.

Speaking at the Kalisz conference, Politburo candidate member Marian Orzechowski is reported as saying that the present accountability campaign is revealing the huge reserves inherent in the party. "In a word, all the internal weaknesses indicated by the conference delegates are at the same time the source of future party strength," he is reported as saying.

In Suwalki, Central Committee secretary Waldemar Swirgon is reported as saying: "The conference has been yet another confirmation of the fact that the party is accounting for the performance of its tasks before society." In conclusion, he says: "The viovodship party organization has correctly adopted as one of its chief tasks the rebuilding of party ranks and stopping the exodus of young people. Even so, on a national scale more and more people aged up to 29 have been joining the party lately. Work with young people should encourage this positive phenomenon. This is the task of all people in education."

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT MILITARY CEREMONY IN WALCZ

AU211238 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at a ceremony in Walcz on 17 March during the 40th anniversary celebrations of a Polish military breakthrough in that area, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the meaning of the effort and service of the soldiers of the 12th Mechanized Division for the development and strengthening of the country's defense capability during the initial large-scale activity in the regained territories during the postwar years. This was of decisive importance, exceeding soldierly effort by far, he said.

In those years, the 12th Division guarded the Republic's western outposts. The pioneering effort of defending these lands is one of the greatest achievements in Poland's history. Participation in it is a cause of particular satisfaction, not only for later generations of soldiers in the division. It is a source of pride for all soldiers in the Polish People's Army. This is also significant today, when we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of our return to the ancient lands of the Piast Dynasty and preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, because service for the sake of peace, national security, and the nation in accordance with a soldier's calling is the moral requirement and duty of all modern soldiers, who continue the achievements of their fathers.

The head of the PPR Armed Forces wished the front-line comrades-in-arms, combatants, 12th Division reservists, and those of its soldiers present all possible success in the performance of their citizen's, worker's, and service duties for the sake of the country and its defense, as well as success in personal life.

SIWICKI SPEAKS AT KOLOBRZEG MILITARY CEREMONY

AU211315 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel Janusz Borkowski]

[Text] Speaking at a 17 March ceremony in Kolobrzeg to celebrate the 40th anniversary of that city's liberation, Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, said that we are in a place of great symbolic significance. It is here, on the beach of Kolobrzeg, that the right judgment of history was passed 40 years ago.

Fighting together with his Soviet comrade-in-arms during arduous battle and shedding his blood for his fatherland, the Polish People's soldier reached Pomerania and the Baltic. Because of his effort, we returned to the lands of the Piasts.

We returned to Pomerania after centuries of persecution of the Slavs who had settled here since the days of King Meiszko I and King Bolesiaw the Wry-mouthed, after a period of clashes with German onslaughts and Prussian expansionism, and after 6 years of hellish German occupation. We returned to the Baltic at a place which Polish warriors and soldiers had tried to reach in the past without success.

We did not return to the narrow corridor of the Second Republic, when we had only limited access to the sea under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. But even so, we had taken possession of the Polish "window on the world," which, by the way, became the source of conflict from the very beginning, with great emotion and hope.

In 1945 we returned to the Baltic in a broad front spreading from Frombork, through Polish Gdansk and Szczecin, to Polish Swinoujscie. We returned and are holding this territory strongly.

The size of the victory 40 years ago may be measured in various ways, F. Siwicki said. For us Poles, it meant most of all liberation from the fascist yoke, independence, and a chance to create a national existence within a just political system and within our own sovereign state.

This victory also meant the return of our lands on the Baltic and on the Odra and Nysa rivers. Therefore, what our forefathers in these lands had dreamed about came true. What the best sons of this land fought for came true.

In this way, the strategy of liberation struggle, shaped during the war years by the Polish social left wing and the patriotic forces gathered around it, brought results.

The vision contained in the programmatic documents of the Polish Workers Party and in the proclamations of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR, became real. The decisions of the Yalta conference, in which the leaders of the anti-Hitler coalition recognized Poland's right to the Odra and Baltic borders, became reality.

But these borders were not presented to us. They were fought for by the Polish People's Army on an allied military trail shared with the fraternal Soviet Army and leading from Lenino, via Warsaw, Pomerania, Odra and Nysa rivers, and Berlin, right up to the Elbe and the city of Mielnik.

Kolobrzeg also lay on this battle trail, Hitlerite fanaticism and senseless orders created desperate resistance from the enemy. Nevertheless, it did not match the heroism of the soldiers of the 1st Polish Army. The 3d, 4th, and 6th Infantry Divisions paved their way through to the Baltic with fire and sword -- literally, not metaphorically. The fortress which was invincible according to the propaganda of Goebbels fell in 10 days. Kolobrzeg was free!

Forty years have passed since those dramatic days, F. Siwicki continued. The wounds of war along the Polish coast have healed. Kolobrzeg, a city almost totally destroyed, has also returned to life through the toil of Polish hands. A new generation of Poles is already living and working here. For them it is their hometown, the only one.

The military deeds of the soldiers and the creative work of the nation meant that the lands on the Baltic and on the Odra and Nysa rivers have returned to Poland for good and have become completely integrated into the Republic. Today we cannot imagine a Poland without Kolobrzeg, Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Opole, and Olsztyn, just as we cannot imagine it without Warsaw, Krakow, and Lublin.

Why are we opposing and will oppose with such consistency and determination all those who try to question this historical truth? Our western borders are inviolable. The Polish People's Army stands guard over them. Their inviolability is also guarded by the power of the socialist defense coalition -- the Warsaw Pact. We "have been, are, and will remain" on this territory.

History does not forgive those who cannot draw the right conclusions from it, F. Siwicki concluded. We have done so. We are successfully perpetuating the fruits of the victory. And this we will continue to do, through the entire nation's work, our peaceful state policy, strengthening our friendship and developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries, and increasing our defense potential on a national and alliance scale.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES CAMBODIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

AU211701 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 18 March, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski received Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture of the PRK, who is visiting Poland. During a talk, satisfaction was expressed at the favorably developing Polish-Cambodian cultural and scientific cooperation, based on the international agreement signed during last year's visit to Poland by the Cambodian premier.

Kazimirz Zygulski, PPR minister of culture and art, took part in the talk.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF 'CEAUSESCU ERA' MARKED

AU220952 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] It is 20 years today since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected as head of the party. These years have been years of brilliant flourishing of our socialist homeland, called by the Romanian people -- with legitimate satisfaction and patriotic prive -- the "Ceausescu Ear." At this anniversary, our socialist nation, closely united around the party and its secretary general, is determined to mobilize its energy and creative capabilities, following the bright example of enthusiast, patriot, and revolutionary of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to achieve in the coming years new successes in the work of building socialism and communism in our homeland.

DASCALESCU, EGYPT'S 'ALI BEGIN OFFICAL TALKS

AU211833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/3/1985 -- The Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, started official talks in Bucharest on Thursday, March 21. During the talks, the two ministers pointed with satisfaction to the ties of broad cooperation established between the two countries and peoples, as a result of the understandings covenanted and documents signed during the Bucharest and Cairo talks and interviews between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak. It was underscored that each of those meeting had gone down as a major event in the chronicle of the traditionally friendly links, of the manysided and mutually profitable cooperation between Romania and Egypt. In this context, an assessment was made of the stage reached in the implementation of the decisions at top level, particularly in trade and economic cooperation, with emphasis on the ascending course of bilateral collaboration. Moreover, while bringing to the fore the broad possibilities offered by the continually growing economic potential of the two countries for the expansion of Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, new ways and means were explored to expand and diversify collaboration in the oil, machine building and metal industries as well as in other fields of mutual interest, and to step up trade.

The two premiers also informed each other about their countries socioeconomic development programmes, the current preoccupations of the Romanian and Egyptian Governments toward fulfilling the targets included in those programmes. Views were also exchanged on questions of the international life.

The talks, which proceed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, are attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, by ministers and other officials. Also attending are Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, industry minister, 'Abdal-Hadi Qandil, minister of mines and oil, Sidqi, minister of housing, representatives of other ministries, advisers and experts.

ANDREI MEETS CENTRAL AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU211954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/3/1985 -- On March 21, The Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, had talks with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Central African Republic, Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voue who pays an official visit to Romania at head of a Central African delegation to attend the session of the joint commission of economic and technical cooperation.

Ways and means were analysed conducive to the development of Romanian-Central Africa relations, especially in the field of economic collaboration, and views were exchanged on current international issues.

The same day, the Central African minister met with Vasile Pungan, Romanian foreign trade and international cooperation minister, and took up aspects of expanding the two countries economic cooperation and boosting bilateral trade.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 28 MARCH

AU211940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/3/1985/ -- A decree of the State Council of Romania, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, was released in Bucharest in connection with the convening of the Romanian parliament on March 28, 1985, at 10.00 hours, local time.

BRIEFS

INCREASED COAL OUTPUT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 20/3/1985 -- The Romanian miners extracted 2,044,000 tons of coal in the first 18 days of this month, that is a 600,000-ton and 280,000-ton larger quantity than that extracted in January and February, respectively. Such remarkable achievements were also scored by the miners in Voivozi (north-west of the country) which additionally supplied 76,000 tons of coal since the beginning of this year, by those working in the Ploiesti combine (40,000 tons), the Horezu enterprise (15,000 tons), the Comanesti, Salaj and Mehedinti coal fields. In the Jiu Valley, the largest coal basin of the country, the coal production achieved so far is almost the same as the planned one. Steady efforts are made at the Rovinari and Motru combines to obtain the daily outputs planned and to make up for the arrears registered in the first two months of this year. Following the miners achievements, all coal-fired thermal power stations benefit from the quantities of fuel required for a smooth run of energy-giving plants. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1139 GMT 20 Mar 85 AU]

MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT PREDICTS EARLY CPSU PLENUM

AU211258 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 85 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Dusan Pesic report]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 19 Mar -- After the excitement and the dynamic internal political and diplomatic events of the past week, when a change occurred in the party leadership after Konstantin Chernenko's death and Mikhail Gorbachev was elected to head the party, an understandable short respite is taking place now in the preparations and assessments of the next moves that the new general secretary and the Politburo will make to determine the priority directions of direct action. Everybody, both commentators and politicians, agrees that time waits for no one, that it is running short, and that tasks are pressing in a concentrated way.

The event that is expected with most interest is certainly the forthcoming CPSU Central Committee Plenum (earlier envisaged for the second half of April with the basic subject of a quicker incorporation of modern scientific achievements in the economy). It appears that the plenum will be held much earlier and the subject will be an analysis of the political-economic situation in general.

COURT VIEWS COMMISSIONS' RULINGS ON EMIGRATION

LD211026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- In order for the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia to assess whether the method of forming commissions to determine the causes of forced Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, and to see if their work is in line with the SFRY Constitution, additional investigation and broader clarification of the constitutional-legal aspect of the entire problem is necessary.

This is the conclusion of today's detailed debate in connection with the report presented by Judge Ramadan Vranici on further work according to the initiative launched by Sreten Komadina from Titova Mitrovica on 15 May last year. He stated that the formation of such commissions and their work violates the SFRY Constitution because it makes the free movement of citizens difficult and hinders employment outside the province.

By proceeding from the fact that it is the undisputed constitutional right of executive councils and assemblies to form commissions, as a part of their work, judges concentrated their attention on the commissions' jurisdiction, real purpose, and actual effect of their work.

It was noted that commissions in some municipalities and in some cases have exceeded the task of analyzing the causes of emigration. In Pec municipality, Ramadan Vranici's report says, the commission's procedure is considered to be to give approval for emigration, while in the municipalities of Pristina, Titova Mitrovica, Prizren, Gnjilane, and Pec, the internal affairs organs have been tied by the commission's assessment on the reasons for emigration. Dr Aleksandar Fira asked: Who believed, when, and how that the procedure of the commissions was in fact to give their approval? A number of judges asked the question: What procedure connected with declaring one's residence does not exist anywhere in the country because if was a formality used to keep records?

For Judge Josif Trajkovic, the powers given to the commisions were in fact controversial. Pointing out that every individual procedure does not make the realization of rights easier but more difficult, Trajkovic pointed out two negative consequences of the work of these commissions. It is on the commission's attitude, at least in some cases, that the ability of a person to emigrate depends, and the commission's attitude also affects the work of other municipal organs -- judicial organs -- and even the courts, which, for example, have not wanted to register the sale of property. What is at stake, Trajkovic stressed, are political directives that will bann this in order to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Because of such directives, in some municipalities nobody wanted to buy the property of those who emigrated, therefore, its value fell. In reacting to this assertion, Ramadan Vranici confirmed that in some municipalities there have been deliberations to ban the sale of property, but for understandable reasons. Nowhere has this been accepted as the overall attitude.

Practice of some commissions has, in fact, led to restricting the freedom of movement guaranteed by the SFRY Constitution, Jakim Spirovski noted. This constitutional freedom, in his words, can be restricted only by law and only in precisely determined cases.

Bearing in mind, however, that the provincial commission has drawn the attention of municipal commissions to the fact that they cannot give their approval for emigration, by proceeding from the conviction that the climate in the province has improved in the past year, the court decided to collect more information, primarily specific solutions on the formation of commissions and answers to questions raised. After that the court will decide on the specific initiative and whether, due to the dimensions of possible unconstitutional or illegal phencmena, it will inform the SFRY Assembly.

SAWPY DEBATES MUNICIPALITY, INTRANATIONAL ISSUES

LD211029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- By its constitutional position in our sociopolitical system, the municipality is the key area in which the nations and nationalities implement mutual equality. Practice has shown that wherever the municipality is stronger and more developed, equality is also greater. The question, however, is how much the constitutional principle on the municipality as the exponent of national equality -- which of course also depends on the implementation of the role of the municipality as a sociopolitical community -- is implemented in reality. This was stated today at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium committee for intranational relations, where this subject was discussed within the framework of the public debate on the draft resolution of the SFRY Assembly on implementing the constitutional concept of the municipality and the report of the Federal Council for Social Order on implementing the constitutional concept of sociopolitical communities.

Quite a lot of criticisms were voiced on these documents at today's session, primarily, because they did not, as stressed, deal extensively and in sufficiently specific terms with the issue of implementing national rights in the municipalities. Much is said about bureaucratism, etatism, or group-property relations, and little attention is paid, it was said, to the national question, one being inseparable from the other. Today's debate, however, as also noted by Chairman Mladen Mali at the end, has not provided any concrete proposals, although some significant issues have, nevertheless, been dealt with. The impression is that today's debate was held more on a theoretical basis and it was also demonstrated that the participants in the debate have fairly different attitudes about whether the municipality should be the one sovereign exponent of the national rights of the nations and nationalities. According to Joze Hartman's interpretation, according to the Constitution, it is only the republic (not the federation or the province or the municipality) that should regulate the basic principles of intranational relations on its territory.

According to the norms it lays down, the municipalities will subsequently adopt statutes and thus the municipality is not the exponent of sovereignty of national rights, but only the executor of that already agreed by the republic. Dr Zivko Surculija, however, pointed out that in the past 10 years a kind of consciousness has been growing in our country that national relations are a matter for the mutual (state) relations between republics and provinces, which, in his view, is not based on the Constitution. Surculija believes it is necessary -- without disputing the republics' constitutional rights -- to reaffirm the role of the municipality as the basic sociopolitical community in regulating and realizing all, including national, relations. Because it is in the municipalities that life goes on, by gathering in them, the working people and citizens, in line with democratic and self-managing orientations, should also mutually regulate their relations, Surculija believes.

Polemic sparks were also flying regarding the question of the use of language in multinational environments. Having noted that this was a very delicate question, the speakers in the debate did not agree but whether ensuring minority education for nations, nationalities, or ethnic minorities in an environment is a constitutional obligation or merely a matter of the goodwill and material facilities of the sociopolitical community (municipality) in it. The unanimous conclusion was that it is necessary to devote more scientific research work to these delicate issues so that the debates and even specific solutions can be founded on it, particularly if one bears in mind the fact that the Constitution had not defined some issues, such as the rights of nations or minorities to learn their language in schools in case of migration.

SLOVENE LC BODY ON CONSTITUTIONAL COURT'S ROLE

AU212143 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 18 Mar -- During the debate at today's Slovenia LC Central Committee Presidium session, which was devoted to an assessment of how the guidelines of the 11th Slovenia LC Central Committee session on implementation and development of the political system are being implemented in practice, we noted two stimulating points: one, that the debates on the Federal level have entered calmer, more constructive waters; and two: that people in Slovenia have finally taken up not only removing mistakes in laws and documents on which the political system is based, but are changing practices not in conformity with basic intentions of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

Without Waiting for a "Reform"

From a rather specific and documented paper and from the introductory speech given by Executive Secretary Valerija Skerbec, presidium members and other participants at the session could convince themselves that the action has taken a positive direction, that many unsuitable solutions in state regulations and self-managing documents have been identified, and that the work of removing them has commenced.

Of current value was France Popit's warning that one should devote more attention to the preparation and adopting of new systemic laws, otherwise we could get a system that will be contrary to the Constitution. It is necessary to ensure both systematic and expert monitoring of the way individual laws are implemented in practice; to analyze why they are not implemented and who fails to implement them; and, on this basis, to undertake specific measures rather than to adopt new regulations without having any insight into the real situation -- regulations that do more damage than good.

More Self-Criticism

According to Marjan Orozen, it is important that one now be more realistic in discussing current questions of the functioning of the political system and that the pressure of the so-called rationalists -- directed toward abolishing basic associated labor organizations -- has been neutralized. However, he also thinks that greater self-criticism of sociopolitical organizations is needed, because practice shows that where they fail to perform their social role, chaos and deformations ensue.

Dr Miha Ribaric warned that despite the fact that the Federal Social Council's papers do not contain extreme suggestions and demands, some unacceptable ideas and theses still exist. According to him, it is incomprehensible that the Federal Executive Council could have become before the Assembly with such an unsuitably drafted bill on the social planning system. Also unacceptable and damaging is the politicization of the Constitutional Court and the intention to cut off discussions on some key issues by its decisions and authority.

In his written contribution to the debate, Dr Ciril Ribicic also warns of this danger. There is, namely, the danger of the Constitutional Court elevating itself above the Assembly, of the court's becoming independent, of its assessing the constitutionality of something that is decided upon in the Assembly on the basis of the agreement of republican and provincial assemblies, and so on.

CROATIA PRESIDENCY DEBATES FOREIGN, OTHER ISSUES

LD210943 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today with Jaksa Petric in the chair, the SR of Croatia Presidency discussed the implementation of cadre policy in the sphere of the SFRY's international relations and foreign policy and extended full support to the measures and efforts of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and other organs in the task of organizing and better rationalizing the work, with the aim of achieving the best and most successfully formulated and realized, unified foreign policy of Yugoslavia. The presidency pointed out the complex international situation and the significance and role of the Nonaligned Movement and by proceeding from our country's position and role in international relations, indicated the priority tasks awaiting us in this sphere.

The presidency advocated in particular that questions of discipline and responsibility in carrying out the tasks of implementing the entire international policy of the SFRY, as well as the protection of the rights and interests of our citizens, be made more incisive.

Following the introductory report by the republican secretary for internal affairs, the presidency discussed the report of the Croatia Executive Council on the state of security in 1984 in Croatia and on the most topical security phenomena and tendencies at the beginning of the year.

In approving the report presented and the assessments and stands of the Croatia Executive Council and of its council for the protection of the constitutional order, the presidency noted that the state of security in Croatia is satisfactory despite well-known economic difficulties and the intensified activity by the internal and external enemies who are trying to make use of these difficulties for their own aims.

The assessment was made that our entire self-managing system is successfully opposing such attempts, and that a significant role in this is played by the system of social self-protection and all its subjects at all levels of the system's organization.

The presidency also pointed out the need to strengthen further the entire social self-protection system, in particular those of its parts where there is still not sufficiently thought out and constant involvement in preventive tasks.

At its session, the presidency also decided to amnesty a certain number of persons.

MULC SPEAKS ON SECURITY AT CROATIA ASSEMBLY

LD220818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the regular session of the Croatia Assembly today the delegates of all three chambers discussed the report on the state of security in the SR of Croatia. The introductory report on this was submitted by Vilim Mulc, republican secretary for internal affairs.

Despite enemy activity by which antisocialist, nationalistic, clericonationalistic, and other forces want to threaten the achievements of our revolution, in regard to general security, the state of public order and peace, and the security of the working people and citizens and their property, the situation in the SR of Croatia is satisfactory. This is something that all of us, as well as the great majority of well-intentioned citizens in the world who come to us and freely move about in our country, come to appreciate in a world of terrorism, conflicts, tension, and unrest, Vilim Mulc stressed in assessing the state of security.

As he said, this does not mean that in the political security aspect there are no problems; on the contrary there must be constant concern for and further strengthening of the responsibility to preserve the stable state of security in the entire system of social self-protection.

At the beginning of his speech, along with an extensive report submitted to the assembly delegates, Vilim Mulc pointed out that in his activity the enemy wants to make use of our economic difficulties in order to launch his ideology and emerge on the scene with various forms of propaganda and even subversive activity.

In the past Croat nationalism has retained the broadest platform of rallying antisocialist and antiself-managing forces in the republic. This refers to individuals and groups who, on the basis of the mass movement, in collusion with clerico-nationalists and with partial reliance on individuals from the ranks of the Ustasha emigres, are rallying on the platform of political right-wing policy, Vilim Mulc said.

There are not only deliberations but, as he stressed, also specific moves by Croat nationalists and Serb and Slovene nationalists, with similar bourgeois structures in the country, to link up on an anti-Yugoslav basis. Vilim Mulc went on to say that one should not underestimate the very explicit activities of Serb nationalists in the republic, the ultimate aim of which is greater Serb hegemonism.

What stems from the analysis of discovered groups that manifest enemy activity from clericonationalistic positions is that a section of them has undoubtedly been indoctrinated by individuals among the reactionary section of the clergy, beginning with instruction in catechism and abuses in sermons, right up to various religious speaking platforms, gatherings, and pilgrimages.

Within the context of the strategy of anticommunism and destabilization of the SFRY and in collusion with intelligence structures of individual countries, enemy emigres -- both Ustasha and Chetnik -- are intensifying their activity. However, despite all attempts to bring terrorism into the country, Ustasha emigres, in all their attempts, have encountered the self-protection system and thus the perpetrators of a number of terrorist actions have been detected.

Thus, last year a terrorist group was detected and on the basis of an investigation of 30 persons, 23 were recently charged in Varazdin, Zagreb, and Osijek. Terrorist equipment, including 44 explosive devices, were found in their possession, as was a considerable amount of propaganda material. As Vilim Mulc stressed, this group, which called itself "Croat Militant Togetherness" ["Hrvatsko Borbeno Zajednistvo"] in order to conceal its real organizers, an Ustasha organization, subordinated its entire activity to the crudest forms of terrorism.

They found collaborators in the country among nationalistically orientated persons; they planted explosive devices intended, as was discovered, to directly threaten the lives of innocent people and citizens in Zagreb, Biograd na Moru, Sibenik, Slovonski Brod, and Vinkovci. The ringleaders of these activities are the most hardened terrorists in the FRG, Vilim Mulc said.

The republican secretary for internal affairs then spoke about trends in crimes, stressing that they are increasing and that most criminal offenses are directed against social and private property. For instance, illegal trade, and smuggling are assuming organized forms, while those engaging in these activities have enormous sums of money at their disposal. In the broad action waged by internal affairs organs in the country in order to combat illegal trade and forgeries connected with expensive passenger cars, 266 cars have been confiscated and another 400 of them are being investigated.

There are examples that show that when social mechanisms and all self-protection subjects are correctly set in motion, appropriate results are also achieved. This is best demonstrated in the sphere of tourism where there are better supplies, general security, and a significant drop in criminal offenses at the expense of foreign citizens.

Vilim Mulc stressed at the end of his speech that breaking down the attacks on our system should be, as in fact it is, the concern of our self-protection system, of every loyal working man and citizen, as well as of all organized subjective forces. At the same time, as he particularly stressed, members of the internal affairs services will carry out their part of the tasks firmly and consistently.

In accepting the report on the state of security in the SR of Croatia in 1984, the delegates of the Croatia Assembly chambers, at their separate sessions, noted that it described more fully and more qualitatively than in previous years all the problems of security.

The delegates stressed that one should settle accounts even more resolutely with the protagonists of all attacks on the achievements of our revolution, and in particular brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, through more organized social action. This implies the strengthening of all organs and organizations of social self-protection and also of the internal affairs services, the members of which have received full recognition for their work so far.

CROAT LC COMMISSION DISCUSSES KOMUNIST'S ROLE

LD220037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Information and Propaganda of the Croatian LC Central Committee met today and positively assessed the existing editorial orientation and concept of KOMUNIST, pointing out also the need for the uniform editorial policy to be translated into such editorial practice.

The uniform editorial policy, it was said during the discussion, must also be maintained in practice; this newspaper simply cannot be different. Analyzing the writings in the paper, it was stated that there were obvious differences between texts, differences that did not reduce the ideological confusion present on the public scene. The participants in the discussion consider, however, that the paper is not a mere reflection of the situation in the LCY, because such an assessment would be superficial, and, thus, the efforts of the editorial board and their results would be underestimated. In this context objections to the attempts to introduce the federalization in the editing of the paper have not been ignored although it was stated that the differences are a reflection of the situation that prevails in the LC.

Together with a statement that the paper has not so far achieved the desired aim, the discussion concluded that it should reach the very top of journalistic quality, as demanded of its by the historic interests of the LC, whose organ it is.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COMMISSIONS DISCUSS IDEOLOGY

LD211043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- The nationalistic and unitarist right-wing forces in our country do not represent today a real historical power that would become an alternative to the LCY and the existing system of socialist self-management. This was the assessment made at today's joint session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee commission for ideological and theoretical work and of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee commission for ideological issues in the sphere of information and propaganda activity, which held a discussion on the ideology of nationalistic and unitarist forces. It was, however, stressed that the LCY should not abandon its critical attitude to their ideological claims.

In our conditions, this ideology represents that bloc of retrograde social consciousness, the basic effort of which is directed at fully denying the historical significance of Marxism and modern socialism and at reviving the bourgeois system of values which is considered both lasting and unchangeable.

We have no reasons, said Fuad Muhic, chairman of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee commission for ideological and theoretical work, not to describe the programmed actions of both right-wing forces as "a spiritual counterrevolution" and not to oppose them with every idological means at our disposal. Only in this way can we, following lengthy and fairly sterile debates about whether we have a domestic opposition or merely orientations, to which suffices the attitude of replying "to a book with a book", reply to the dilemma: Do we have a "spiritual counterrevolution" or merely forces that enrich our ideological folklore and should therefore be left alone or merely referred to by a hint or a footnote on one political occasion or another, in order that we might convince ourselves once again that what is at stake are isolated individuals or small groups with no great social influence.

The "spiritual counterrevolution" does not shrink from proving to be wise enough not to wait for the reply to our hesitation and, not all that rarely either, to outwit one another in determining its essence.

By being guided by the principle that the struggle against the LCY represents at the same time the struggle with the time, which in our country is increasingly speeding up in the historical sense, the "spiritual counterrevolution" itself wishes to put on the (?hellelian) "seven-league boots," the advocates of which are intellectuals of the awakened bourgeois sentiment and those who have been trying for a long time to inflame passions of revenge towards the revolution. The most significant role among this is also played by some former revolutionaries, dissidents who have parted company with the LCY, as well as exponents of "humanist alternatives" in the approach to the past and its interpretation. But it is undoubtedly the nationalistic and unitarist right-wing forces that wish to draw the greatest benefit from this. Every kind of connivance with clericonationalism, as well as with the entire bureaucracy, that likes to keep them as some kind of strategic reserve for some assumed conflict situations in the LCY itself, is grist to the mill of these forces.

A number of speakers in the debate dealt in a self-critical manner with the activity of the LC in the ideological sense. Believing that the stereotype ideological consciousness in the LCY has, to a certain extent, deadened many spirits and initiatives, they interpreted the increasingly prominent activity by right-wing forces partly as free space having been left by party members. This was also made worse by economic difficulties, by the fall in the standard of living, unemployment, and insufficient organizations for the young who are conducive to indoctrination by these forces. In the LCY the concept of it being enough to have a dominant ideology, Marxism, and then fool oneself into believing that one need not struggle for it, and if this is done, to do it in a relaxed attitude, has still not disappeared, it was noted in the debate. The Communists' action should be resolute, substantiated, and efficient in the defense of our revolutionary achievements, but also in overcoming the objective social difficulties that the opponents of this system could skillfully make use of.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH UNGA PRESIDENT

LD211256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2035 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, had talks this evening with Paul Lusaka, president of the UN General Assembly, who is visiting Yugoslavia.

The world organization's high-ranking official made a highly appreciative assessment of Yugoslavia's constructive role at the United Nations and of the preparations which our country is making to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The celebration of this jubilee, it was stated in the talks, should be used to strengthen the role of the world organization and affirm the principles contained in its charter.

The celebration of the jubilee should also be an opportunity to take fresh actions with the aim of resolving international problems, strengthening peace and security, and taking concrete steps in the direction of disarmament. It was noted that the attendance of the largest possible number of heads of state and government at the formal session would contribute to strengthening the role of the world organization and its authority.

In the talks, reference was also made to the session of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries devoted to Namibia and its possible contribution to resolving this issue.

After the talks, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, hosted a dinner for Paul Lusaka, president of the UN General Assembly. The host and his guest exchanged toasts at the dinner. Paul Lusaka will visit Krusevac tomorrow.

DJURANOVIC MESSAGE TO UN CONDEMNS APARTHEID

LD211229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) — On the occasion of 21 March, International Day of Racial Discrimination Abolition, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, sent a message to the special UN committee for struggle against apartheid, expressing support and recognition for its work aimed at eradicating forever all forms of racism and apartheid as the cruelest manifestaion of negating human rights and basic freedoms, and remnants of a dark and humilitating past.

The message points out that awareness, and above all a resolute struggle of the broadest international community, must not fail when it concerns these crimes against the conscience and dignity of the human race. Owing to constant and persistent efforts by the United Nations one can say with greater conviction today that almost the entire world has condemned racial intolerance and apartheid, the SFRY Presidency message says further. An important contribution to this, as well as the framework for activity is also the proclamation of the 1983-1993 period as the second UN decade of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, which imposes on all the UN members an obligation to consistently implement the program of adopted actions.

Even so, the racist regime of the minority in South Africa continues to ignore the increasingly strong condemnation of the world public. Carrying out the uncompromising policy of oppression and exploitation, this regime denies the majority of the population their basic human and national rights and ignores the natural and legitimate aspirations of oppressed peoples of Azania and Namibia. Repeatedly confirming its aggressive nature it continues with terrorist and armed attacks on neighboring independent and sovereign African countries, jeopardizing peace, security, and development in the whole area and further afield. Disregarding the demands of the international community and, furthermore, flagrantly violating the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, South Africa still stands in the way of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

The message of the SFRY Presidency points out that such extremely arrogant behavior by South Africa and its endless refusal to apply the UN plan is a direct challenge to which the international community must respond with even more resolute action. At all their meetings the nonaligned countries, to which Yugoslavia belongs, proceeding from the first conference in Belgrade in 1961 and by their overall activity, have been confirming their orientation to the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid and in favor of the comprehensive emancipation of countries and peoples from all forms of domination and exploitation.

Consistent with the principles and aims of the UN Charter and nonaligned policy, which give it a lasting inspiration, the SFRY, the message says in conclusion will continue in the future to strive for the broadest, concerted international action, for even stronger manifestations of solidarity, for support and assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Azania and Namibia, including the introduction of comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime as a way for these people to finally achieve their basic human rights to live in dignity and freedom.

CPC STUDY DELEGATION TOURS RIJEKA SHIPYARD

LD211214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Rijeka, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- A study group of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, led by Chen Tao Shen, director of administration at the International Department, which is visiting Yugoslavia in accordance with the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party and studying the implementation of the social role of the LC, the development of the political system, and intranational relations, today visited the 3 May Composite Organization of Associated Labor.

Rijeka shipbuilders, it was stressed in the talks, have built 14 ships with a total capacity of 223,000 tons for the Chinese fleet and delivered 14 ship engines to Chinese shipyards since cooperation began in 1972.

The latest ship, the 16,000-ton multipurpose Song Shan, was delivered to the Chinese at the beginning of the year, while a contract on new business can be expected when the Chinese 5-year-plan has been adopted.

Chinese party workers also had talks with the Rijeka LC and Rijeka region LC leadership.

VETERANS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD221112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- A Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] delegation led by Ilija Djukic, president of the Presidium of SUBNOR Federal Board, left for Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. While in Moscow, the SUBNOR delegation will have talks with responsible representatives of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans on cooperation between the two organizations and the activity of veterans in the international sphere.

ALGERIA'S BOUHARA ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR TALKS

LD211218 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21-2-85 (APS) Abderrezak Bouhara member of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat in charge of external relations arrived on Wednesday, 20 March, in Belgrade where he will start today concertations with officials of the League of the Yugoslav Communists (LCY). The Algerian delegation will be audienced during its visit in Belgrade by Ali Sukrija president of the Presidency of the League of Yugoslav Communists. Concertations between the two parties on important questions of international relations are traditionnal and regular.